Negro community sees dreams come true in new health clinic

BY JOYCE JONES
News correspondent

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 27—The dreams and prayers of Triana community Negroes have been answered in the opening of the Triana Maternity and Child Health Center.

News

Formal "open house" was held in the clinic's new building last Sunday. Hundreds of persons attended. There were oldsters, teen-agers, mothers and small children. They came from a wide area to see the new clinic which is to mean much to the health of the community.

Jan. 28, 51

THE VISITORS toured the building. They saw the room where patients will be examined; the playroom for tiny tots, a ward where children with contagious diseases will be isolated and the pleasant reception room. In the latter, patients wait to consult Dr. H. F. Drake, physician from Huntsville and Nurse J. L. Dent, from the Madison County Health Department, who conduct the clinic twice a month.

Birmingham, Ala.

There is quite a story of patience and cooperation and work from people who want health in a rural community behind this opening celebration.

In 1946 Triana residents decided that something should be done about health problems as there is no doctor within miles of the community.

A clinic was started in the kitchen of the parsonage with Dr. R. S. Beard, Negro physician from Huntsville, in charge. Then the Masonic Lodge built a hall and permitted the clinic to be held on the first floor. The Madison County Health Department furnished nursing care and equipment.

MORE AND MORE patients came in. Expectant mothers who were seeking pre-natal care. Mothers with small babies who wanted to start their children early on healthy habits. Soon the Masonic Lodge hall was inadequate to take care of the clinic.

Then interested citizens got busy. George Harris gave half an acre of land. Money and building materials amounting to $900 were raised with the hope that the fund would be matched by state and federal funds.

Dr. A. M. Shelemar, then public health doctor in Huntsville, worked long and hard on the project. Then war clouds gathered; prospects for federal aid vanished, and the people of the Triana Community saw their hope for a real clinic disappear.

But a wonderful thing happened. **The manager of the Wheeler Wildlife Reserve who lived in a house owned by TVA was moved into the Redstone Arsenal area.**

With the constant help of the Madison County Health Department under the direction of the present county officer, Dr. Otis Gay, this house was rented from TVA for $50 a year.

Mrs. J. Ollie Wikle, of Madison, **gave valuable instruments that had belonged to the late Dr. Wikle. Immediately plans were made to spend** the $900 raised by Triana citizens on much needed medical equipment.

The well organized Triana Maternity and Child Health Center will serve around 1,500 people.

Attend child clinic opening—Dr. H. F. Drake, a consulting physician at the Triana University and Child Health Clinic, Huntsville, is shown with a tiny patient at the recent formal opening of the clinic. With him are Louise Ragland, Baby Sally Christine Ragland and Nurse J. L. Dent. (Photo by Joyce Jones.)

Nurses Merge In Alabama

Ala.

BIRMINGHAM—Alabama has a single state-wide nurses' organization with the dissolution of the Alabama State Colored Registered Nurses.

Courier
Date 3-31-51
Pittsburgh Pa

Representatives from this city, Huntsville, Anniston, Tuskegee and Montgomery, recently met at the Slossfield Center to dissolve the colored nurses organization and to distribute its assets among worthy causes.

The all-Negro nurses organization was integrated into the State Registered Nurses Association in 1950.

For Longer And Better Life

Departments of health, dealing with matters of life and death, are keenly interested in statistics, for by citing numbers and percentages they tell the story of how lives are saved, other lives prolonged. The department of health in any community has, basically, only one job: to make life safer. It works with and through all sorts of social agencies, some supported by public funds, some by private donations; and it usually associates itself with every movement—economic, social, scientific—toward the end for which it was created.

News

Because a department of health works for all persons in the community, it deserves the support of all. Its funds are derived mostly from the people whom it serves. Therefore the people want to know how their money is being spent and what they are getting for it.

Date 8-18-51

* * *

In Jefferson County the agency known as the Jefferson County Department of Health has just issued a biennial report. It makes good reading for anybody. Entitled ". . . Our Health . . . Our Strength," it indicates its belief in the people by saying that "people of any city can have as good a health department as they earn, or as poor a one as they deserve." That Jefferson County's people have earned a good one is obvious from the report's statistical tables. The report is not lacking in drama, for every time it indicates how health conditions in the local community have been improved, it is telling of an act in a play in which all of us take part whether we will or no.

* * *

What is significant is that life has consistently been made (1) longer and (2) better by what the health department has helped to accomplish. When the local agency became a full-time, professionally directed department in 1917, out of every 1,000 live births among white residents of the county, 85 babies died before they had lived a year; out of every 1,000 Negro babies born, 223 died the first year. By 1950 infant mortality in both races had been reduced 76 per cent; among Negroes it had been reduced 80 per cent.

That isn't enough, of course. In 1900 a young man of 18 had one chance in two of living to be 65; today he has two chances in three. Still better, he has a far happier health prospect, for the diseases and crippling indispositions which once attacked so many individuals after age 50 have been vigorously attacked. That means that men now live longer than they used to; it also means they live better economically and that they suffer far less. So far as society itself is concerned, it means that men remain productive longer; thus they are of greater value to the community.

Birmingham Ala.

* * *

To make life better, the health department has many subdivisions each doing its own work. It has seen to it that places where diseases might be contracted—restaurants, swimming pools, playgrounds—have been cleaned up and kept clean. It has shown how money spent in public health work has been well invested. It has adopted educational techniques in teaching rules of hygiene. It has made men and women more conscious of their own problems of bodily health.

Through this report every citizen can know more about how public health is safeguarded and improved. The Jefferson County Board of Health is not perfect, because it is human. But it is forever trying to improve its methods. Its achievements are of great value to us all.

Siamese Twins Raise Problem As Second Birthday Approaches

By the Associated Press

Jean

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 7.—Yvette and Yvonne Jones — Siamese twins joined at the tops of their heads—will be two years old next month, and thereby rests a problem for their mother and Los Angeles County.

The problem is how to support them.

Wed. 3-7-51

Yvette and Yvonne have lived at General Hospital since their birth May 14, 1949. The county estimates it has cost $13,640 so far to care for them.

Mrs. Jones, who is colored, admits she has no way to give the twins the kind of care that would assure their survival. She is a divorced laundry worker with five other children.

Wash. Post

Mrs. Jones has resisted any suggestion that the babies be exhibited commercially. Now, however, she has joined with county officials in the hope that somebody in show business will come forward with a solution.

Dr. Phoebus Berman, the hospital's medical director, says that for their own sakes, the twins should be taken from the hospital.

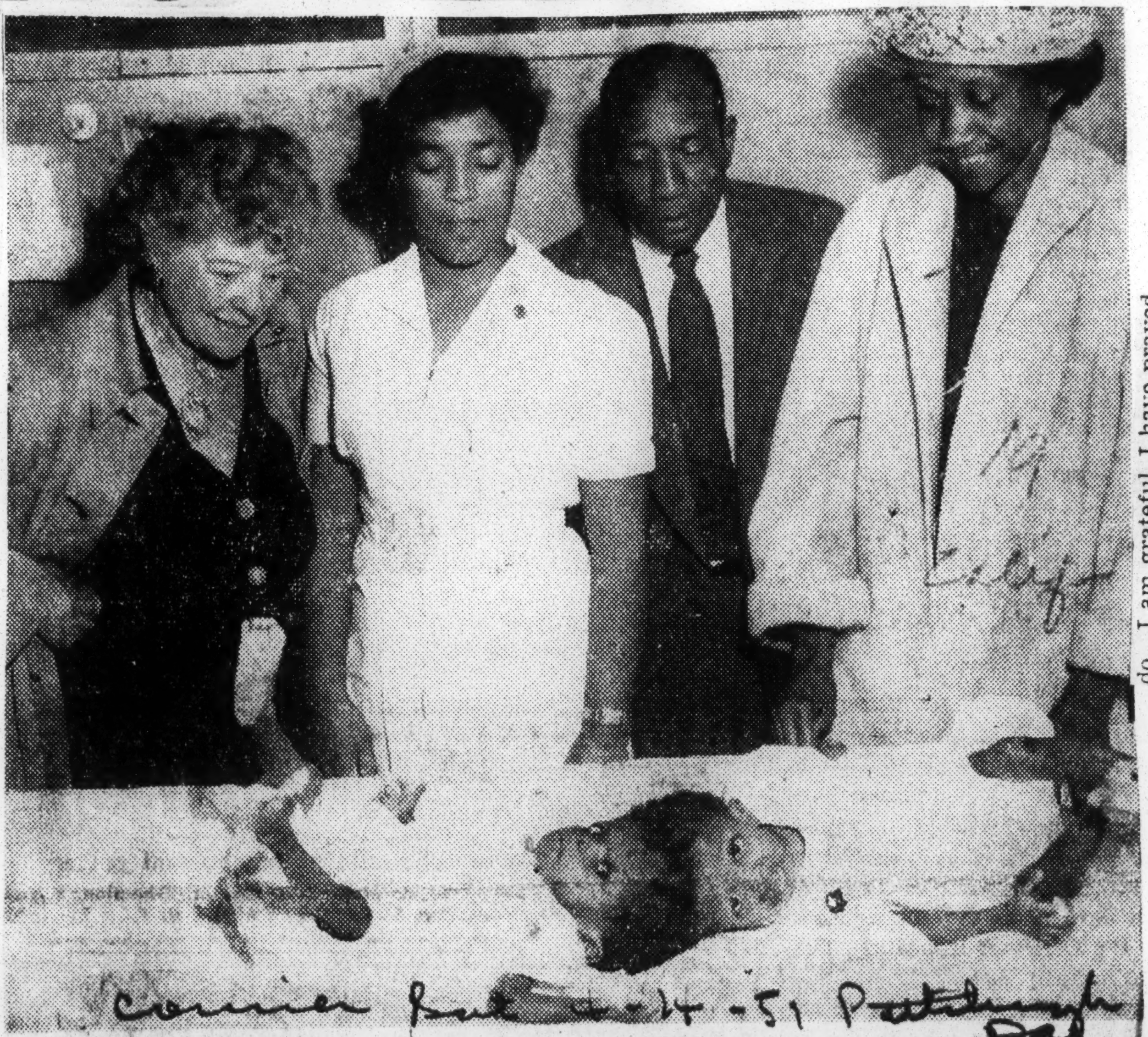
"If they are kept here too long," he explained, "they are likely to pick up some ailment."

He says that with proper care, the twins might live 50 years or even longer. He won't venture a guess on how much it would cost to maintain them on the outside, but it would be a least $300 a week.

Mrs. Jones coos and sings to the twins on her visits and makes them dresses as fluffy and white as any baby's. She brags fondly about their learning to talk. They say "mama" and thank you" and "bye-bye" just as other babies their age do.

The sisters are quite active. And they get angry with each other. That usually happens when Yvonne, the larger and stronger, wants to turn over and Yvette doesn't.

Siamese Twins Join Circus



Courier Sat. 4-14-51 Pittsburgh Pa.

Going to Circus—Looking at the remarkable 23-month-old Siamese twins just before they left General Hospital in Los Angeles are Edith Younger, Nurse Widma Richardson, Al Mills and the twins' mother, Mrs. Willia B. Jones.

Twins' Mother Sobs:

'Nothing Else For Me to Do'

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Willia B. Jones told the Courier Friday that she would establish a trust fund for the Siamese twins and pay off a large hospital bill through their appearance as a special exhibit with Clyde Beatty.

"It was the best thing I could do, and at least now I can be with them most of the time!"

With these words, Mrs. Willia B. Jones, mother of the famous Siamese twins, Yvonne and Yvette, tearfully explained exclusively to the Courier why she had decided to allow them to appear as a special exhibit at the Clyde Beatty circus which opened here last week.

She also hopes to eventually secure enough to properly care for them at home as she has always desired.

THANKS EVERYONE

With tears streaming down her cheeks, Mrs. Jones, mother of the twins, and five other children declared:

"Please tell my friends in all parts of America who helped me through the Courier that there was nothing else left for me to do. I am grateful. I have prayed for help about what to do. At least now I can be near them always—wherever they go—and give them the motherly love and devotion which I know they need.

"They turned down my request to bring my babies home. They said I didn't have the right facilities. I guess they were right. I didn't have any other choice."

STORY BRINGS RESPONSE

The exclusive pictures and story in the Courier several months ago touched the heart of the nation. Friends and well-wishers from all over the nation sent contributions and gifts for the twins and the other children. The funds were sufficient for Mrs. Jones to secure a more suitable home for the rest of her family.

But the twins — who required special medical care and therapy —remained in the General Hospital, where they were born twenty-three months ago.

EXPLAINS CONDITION

Dr. P. Berman, whose skillful medical care has reflected itself in the remarkably fine physical condition of the twins, told the Courier:

"Other than being joined at their skulls, Yvonne and Yvette are normal babies. They have separate brains, but a common blood stream. That almost establishes the improbability of separation. However, with good care, the children should live indefinitely."

Head-To-Head Twins Begin Repaying Debt

4-28-51

LOS ANGELES — The first payment on the $12,000 hospital bill owed by the parents of the "head-to-head" Siamese twins was made here last week.

C. L. Younger, agent, turned over a check for $285 to Franklin T. Murphy of the County Bureau of Researches and Collections. This sum represented 15 per cent of the twins' earnings from the Clyde Beatty circus for a week.

Yvette and Yvonne Jones are on exhibition with the circus. They earn $10,000 a year. Under a contract, approved by Superior Judge Frank G. Swain, 15 per cent of these earnings will be earmarked for hospital expenses until the bill is paid.

Chicago Def

Another 15 per cent goes toward a permanent trust fund; 35 per cent to the twins' mother and her other children; five per cent to a special medical fund and 30 per cent is used for exhibition expenses.

19 1951

General

In Two Sections of Country

Mothers' 'Floating' Babies Amaze Medical Experts

Courier Sat. 3-3-51
Pittsburgh, Pa

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Two oddities in births were reported in different sections of the country Sunday, in which infants delivered by caesarian section were found to be "floating free" in their mother's abdomen.

One case occurred in Hillsboro, Tex., where a seven-pound baby girl was born to Mrs. Florida Pennington, 38. The child was not connected in any way with its mother's womb, and both were reported in fine condition. The Penningtons have seven other children, all born normally.

The other case occurred in San Bernardino, Calif., where Mrs. Emma Bensor, white, 23, of Redlands, Calif., gave birth to an eight-pound baby girl.

Twins Born After Mother's Death Doing Fine

[illegible]
Wed 2-28-51
Atlanta Ga

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — The A. G. B. twins — Alfred George and his sister, Alberta Gail Broom — born last October 20, are another two some whose names will go down in medical history under the heading of "oddities in births."

Those two infants, now four months old and in the pink of health, were born seven months premature — and after their mother's death.

It happened this way: The mother became seriously ill on Oct. 20., with toxemia pregnancy — the chief killer of expectant mothers. Rushed to St. Demonics hospital, she died at childbirth. However, attending physicians refused to give up hope of saving the infants. The twins were delivered by caesarian section and immediately put under oxygen. Forty-five minutes later, doctors observed the first flutter of heartbeat and the first breath.

Attacks Colleges On Nation's Health Program

[illegible]
[illegible] 3-18-51
Atlanta Ga

NEW YORK — The health of this nation's Negro population is being seriously undermined because of the inability of Negro private and state colleges to supply an adequate number of students who are qualified for the study of medicine, according to a statement made here by Dr. C. W. Buggs, chairman of the Division of the Natural Sciences of Dillard University of New Orleans.

Dr. Buggs, who spoke at a luncheon held March 14 by the Women's Committee of the United Negro College Fund, attributed this failure in part to the lack of funds available for the expansion of the teaching program to include, among other things, remedial classes for each incoming class of students.

The luncheon was the last in a series of three held at the home of Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, 1035 Fifth Avenue, on behalf of the 1951 campaign of the United Negro College Fund for $1,500,000 which is scheduled to begin April 3. Doctor Peter Marshall Murray, a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, also participated in the discussion.

Outlining the causes for the small numbers of Negro students being accepted in accredited medical schools, Dr. Buggs stated that the Negro college is often faced with the necessity of "filling the gaps left by an inadequate primary, elementary and secondary education. These schools are attempting the almost hopeless task of doing in four years the job it should have six or seven years to complete."

Dr. Buggs suggested a broad program for these Negro colleges, most of them in the South, based on an increase of funds for expansion. This expansion, he said, should be along the lines of "good remedial programs such as reading and mathematics clinics, more trained teachers, smaller classes and more and better equipment in the science laboratories."

A noted bacteriologist, Dr. Buggs did important research for the Armed Forces on contaminated wounds and burns. In addition to his teaching duties at Dillard, he is also consultant to other colleges desiring his assistance in studying their pre-medical programs.

19 General

NEGRO HEALTH CARE
STRESSED IN SOUTH

BY-JOHN N.POPHAM

New York Times
Sun. 4-8-51

See: Code: 14n
John A.Andrew Clinical
Society.

HOSPITAL BIRTHS IN '50 DECLINE; MORE PATIENTS

Tribune

Fewer Operations, Report of A. M. A. Reveals

Chi.
5-11-51

A live baby was born every 11.2 seconds in the nation's hospitals last year, the American Medical association reported yesterday.

Births for the year totaled 2,815,806 in the 6,430 registered institutions covered by the report. This represents 4,985 fewer births than were recorded by the same hospitals in 1949, the survey revealed.

19 General

While births showed a slight decrease, the number of persons admitted to the hospitals reached an all time high, totaling 17,023,513, or a new patient every 1.8 seconds in 1950.

Chicago Ill

Fewer Admissions in 1949

This compares with 16,659,973 admissions in 1949, when a new patient entered the hospitals every 1.9 seconds. The study included in the 30th annual report by the A. M. A.'s council on medical education and hospitals was prepared by Miss Mary A. McGovern and Dr. F. H. Arestad and appears in the current issue of the A. M. A.'s official Journal.

The report said that altho nongovernmental hospitals had only 29 per cent of the total 1,456,912 beds, they cared for 12,706,143 patients, or nearly 75 per cent of the total admission load during the year.

In the report, the A. M. A. said it excluded 299 hospitals which failed to supply information for the study. These hospitals accounted for 260,000 admissions and 1.5 per cent of the services performed in 1949.

More TB Patients

Tuberculosis hospitals last year admitted 113,275 patients and had an average daily census of 72,370, both new high marks for institutions specializing in the care of that disease.

Nervous and mental hospitals also established new admission peaks, jumping their average daily attendance from 675,096 in 1949 to a new daily high census of 687,567 last year, the study showed.

The report also revealed that 7,118,305 patients, constituting 43.5 of the total admitted were operated on last year. This indicated a downward trend from the 44.7 admission total that received surgical treatment in 1942, the last report covering such information

More in U. S. Hospitals

In 1950, patients averaged 26.5 days of care each in federal hospitals compared with 7.9 days in nongovernmental institutions. Governmental hospitals as a class, including those under state jurisdiction, showed a rise from 89.3 per cent to 89.8 per cent in bed occupancy.

State hospitals which give their major service to psychiatric care had the highest bed occupancy rate, averaging 95.1 per cent last year compared with 94.2 per cent in 1949.

By contrast, the nongovernmental hospitals reported a bed occupancy decline from 74.7 per cent in 1949 to an average of 74.1 per cent last year, the survey noted.

Increasing Costs Cited

In a paralleling report issued by the American Hospital association, 18 E. Division st., Dr. Charles F. Willinsky, president, said that while the total income of the nation's general hospitals rose 253 million dollars in 1950 the institutions were not as well off financially as they were in 1949.

Willinsky said that in the last five years general hospitals in the United States have been compelled to spend 1 billion, 343 million dollars more than they received from patients. Even tho such institutions last year showed an average book earning of 18 cents per patient day, many of them "were forced into the red to meet their obligations."

Mounting payroll expenses and the increased number of hospital personnel needed for quality patient care, are the two principal reasons "why the rise in hospital expenses more than keeps pace with rise in total income," he said.

19 1951

Georgia

NBC To Broadcast World Health Jamboree Sunday

Daily World Thurs. 5-17-51

The Greater Atlanta Healthtest program and the Atlanta World Health Jamboree conducted here last year will be dramatized this weekend in a 30-minute program to be broadcast over the nationwide facilities of the National Broadcasting Company. The program, titled "Living in 1951", is a tribute to the achievement of the State and Local Health Departments, and the active community groups. It is produced jointly by the National Broadcasting Company and the Health Information Foundation as a public service feature, and will be presented over radio station WSB at 3:00 P. M. Sunday.

According to Wade Arnold, NBC Executive Producer, the story of the Atlanta health program will be narrated by Ben Grauer, and will present the actual voices of the health leaders and citizens of Atlanta who "made the health survey a success."

Atlanta Ga.

During the 76-day health testing program in operation from April 4, through June 30, more than 236,000 persons were tested for seven different diseases and physical abnormalities. To stimulate interest in the survey, health leaders joined forces with the Atlanta Daily World and with the cooperation of all radio stations in the area, presented a five-hour show featuring top Negro talent from Broadway. This Health Jamboree, according to its sponsors, resulted in the largest group of Negroes ever assembled.

"Living in 1951" will briefly tell the purpose and organization of the health survey, and will highlight the promotional activity of the cooperating community groups.

The program will be presented over other stations of the NBC network at 5:30 p. m. (Eastern Daylight Time) Saturday.

19 1951

Illinois

Call
Fri. 4-27-51
Kansas City, Mo. —
19

102-YEAR-OLD FATHER AND HIS NEW SON. —James E. Smith of Carbondale, Ill., 102-year-old father, pauses between trains at the Chicago railroad depot with his wife, Mrs. Anna Smith, 38, and their month-old son, Dallas. **The family was en route to Hollywood** to participate on a TV show. Father Smith may console himself with the thought that though he is roughly 1224 times as old as his son, in 50 years, he will be only three times as old and they'll have much in common.

—INS Photo.

Chicago's 'Miracle Girl' Being Fitted for Artificial Limbs

Afro-American
Balt. 6-2-51
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Chicago's "miracle girl," Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, got good news this week. Physicians at Michael Reese hospital measured the genial 23-year-old woman for artificial limbs.

Mrs. Stevens was taken to the hospital the morning of Feb. 8 in a rigor mortis condition and amazed the medical world by surviving a 64-degree body temperature. A month later, physicians found that injured tissues were threatening her life and amputated both of her legs below the knee and all the fingers on her right hand and all except the thumb on her left hand.

Woman' Leaves pital in Chicago

Herald
Tribune
Thurs.
8-9-51
New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP).—Mrs Dorothy Mae Stevens, last winter's "frozen woman," left Michael Reese Hospital today for the Chicago Welfare Department convalescent home on Chicago's South Side.

The twenty-three-year-old woman will get artificial legs at the home and be counseled in rehabilitation and vocational training. Her legs were amputated below the knee and the fingers of her right hand and several fingers on her left hand were removed.

She was found lying frozen stiff in a South Side areaway Feb. 8. The outside temperature was 11 below zero. Her body temperature was recorded at 64 degrees, 34 degrees below normal.

Her temperature soon approached normal, but later a toxic condition developed owing to freeze damage to muscle tissue, and the amputations were performed.

1952
Evening Star
Thurs. 8-9-51
Washington, D.C.

'FROZEN WOMAN' LEAVES HOSPITAL—Chicago.—While hospital personnel watch, Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, last winter's "frozen woman," is carried from Michael Reese Hospital by friends. The 23-year-old Negro woman was taken to the Chicago Welfare Department convalescent home to be fittted with artificial legs. Both her legs were amputated below the knee and fingers on her right hand and several fingers on her left hand were removed. She was found frozen stiff in a South Side areaway on February 8. —AP Wirephoto.

FROZEN WOMAN GETS NEW LEGS BY CHRISTMAS

Tribune

Sun. 11-4-5

Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, who was found frozen last Feb. 8 in a south side areaway, will have new artificial limbs in time for Christmas. Chicago Ill.

W. D. Mathis, manager of the J. E. Hanger company, 529 S. Wells st., makers of such limbs, reported that Mrs. Stevens who now is recuperating in the Chicago welfare department's convalescent home, 5059 Vincennes av., was fitted last week. He said that delivery would be made early in December.

The Illinois welfare department's division of vocational rehabilitation is paying $700 for the appliances.

Receives Physical Therapy

Meanwhile Mrs. Stevens is receiving continued physical therapy at the home which she entered Aug. 8. Previous to that time she was cared for in Michael Reese hospital thru funds provided by the Jewish Federation of Chicago.

Social workers at the home reported that Mrs. Stevens is able to propel herself in a wheel chair. When she receives the artificial limbs, attempts will be made to find her a job.

Plan Further Surgery

Mathis reported that Mrs. Stevens expects to have further surgery on her hands. Besides having both legs amputated below the knees she had the fingers of her right hand removed and several fingers of her left hand. She now has partial use of this hand. He said he hoped that later Mrs. Stevens could be fitted with appliances to help the use of her hands. Mrs. Stevens was reported to have become mentally adjusted.

Frozen Woman Tells Plans To Wed Legless Man She Met In Hospital

Defender P. 1. Dail. 12-8-51

Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's 24-year-old "deep freeze" girl, who surprised the world by her amazing recovery after being literally frozen to death last February, and now recovering in a convalescent home, has revealed her plans to wed Edward J. Hermanski, 39, a Polish fellow patient, also an amputee.

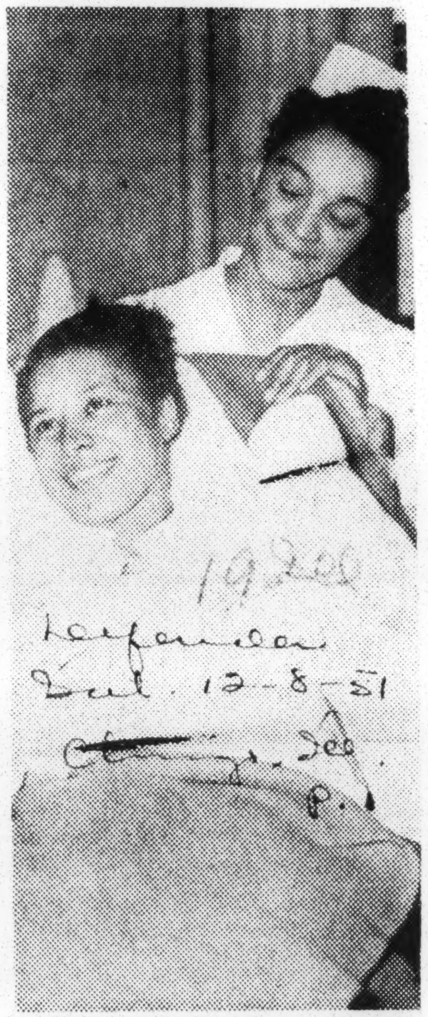
In an exclusive interview last week, Mrs. Stevens told the Defender that she will marry Hermanski as soon as as she is granted a divorce from her husband, Johnny Lee Stevens.

The love affair started at the Chicago Convalescent home, 5059 Vincennes ave., where both are recovering from amputations and being rehabilitated.

Hermanski, whose legs are amputated above the knees, has been handicapped for two years. He was in the construction business for 15 years.

Mrs. Stevens won international fame when she bravely fought her way back to life after having been frozen "stiff as a board." Both of her legs were amputated and she lost all fingers except one.

The couple will be fitted for artificial limbs this week. After the wedding they plan to live on the West Coast, where Mrs. Stevens is slated to make a movie.



1920

Defender

Dail. 12-8-51

Chicago. Ill.

P. 1

MRS. STEVENS AND NURSE

Deep Freeze Girl's Case Spurs Study

Afro-American P. 8. Baltimore Md.

CHICAGO — Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, the “deep freeze woman,” who last winter pulled an alcoholic icicle feat by recovering from a seige of cold in which her body temperature sank to 64 degrees, is being regarded as something of a scientific puzzle.

Last week, Dr. Harold Laufman, writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, noting Mrs. Steven's case, suggested that “controlled animal experimentation be done to clarify the effects of alcohol upon the living organism in a similar forzen condition.”

Reporting on the 23-year-old matron's condition, when found last Feb. 8 in temperatures 7 degrees below zero, Dr. Laufman pointed out

Sat. 12-1-51

Was Frozen Stiff

Her head could not be moved from side to side except by the exertion of considerable force and it could not be flexed or extended due to an extreme rigidity of the neck muscles. When he pressed her eyeballs with his fingers, it was like “pressing on glass.”

He said he placed his fingertip directly upon the cornea of her eye without discovering any reflex in the organ. Touching the fingers or hands gave one the impression of touching ice, the doctor continued, adding that the elbows could be flexed only with great force, he said that the hands and fingers were hard and could not be dented.

Noting that Mrs. Stevens had been drinking steadily for nine hours before she slipped and fell unconscious in an alley. Dr. Laufman pointed out that the alcohol may have acted as an “initial soporific” or light anesthesia which offset the “intense psychomotor disturbances and panic of the first to resort to “hit-or-miss” treatments, because her case was the first of its kind they had met. If more is learned bout such conditions, he added, the value to medical science will be invaluable.

Mrs. Stevens, who has lost both legs below the knee and all digits of her hands except the left thumg is still in a convalescent home awaiting fitting of artificial legs and undergoing occuaptional therapy.

stages of abrupt chilling.”

Alcohol's Effect Pondered

The alcohol, he added, also may have dialated the blood vessels near the surface of her body so that a “greater volume of blood would be exposed to the cooling effect of the surroundings and hasten a drop in body temperatures.”

Afro American
Sat. 12-1-51, P. 8,
Baltimore, Md.

MRS. DOROTHY M. STEVENS

‘FROZEN WOMAN’ CASE MAY BE RESEARCH KEY

Commercial Appeal

Vast Implications Are Seen In Surprise Recovery

Fri. 11-23-51

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—(INS)—The case of Chicago's famed “frozen woman” and its vast implications for medical research—were described for the first time Thursday by the doctors who achieved her phenomenal recovery from a body temperature 38 degrees below normal.

The surgeon who first treated 23-year-old Dorothy Mae Stevens, Negro, when she was literally frozen stiff—so stiff that it was impossible to turn her head or bend her arms—published the report in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Harold Laufman said this was the woman's condition on that icy morning last February when she was carried, apparently dead, from an alley to Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital:

“Blood pressure in each arm was zero . . . No pulse could be felt in the wrist . . . The respiration rate was only three to five per minute . . . The head could not be moved from side to side except by the exertion of force and it was impossible to flex or extend the head . . . It was impossible to open the jaws.”

The eyelids were frozen open, Dr. Laufman said, and the eyeballs were so hard that touching them was like “pressing on glass.” He added:

Memphis

“Touching the fingers or hands gave one the impression of touching ice . . . The skin could not be dented by touching with a fingertip . . . The skin on the legs felt like very cold metal. The body temperature on admission was estimated to be 60.8 degrees fahrenheit.”

Yet now the Stevens woman is alive and in excellent health, although nine fingers and parts of both legs eventually had to be amputated.

Normal body temperature is 98.6 degrees and the survival level is believed to be between 68 and 74 degrees. No one ever before had recovered from a 60-degree temperature.

Dr. Laufman said Mrs. Stevens was given cortisone, the “stress” hormone; heart stimulants; a plasma transfusion; oxygen through a mask, and drugs to prevent blood clotting. Her windpipe was slit and a tube inserted to aid her breathing.

Daily World
Sun. 3-25-51
Atlanta, Ga.

ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY—CHICAGO, Ill.—(INS)—Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, variously called "The Human Icicle" and the "Deep Freeze Lady," is shown being congratulated on her miraculous recovery by Nurses Mrs. Jennie Moten and Eleanor Shay(right). In the foreground is a small sample of the mountain of good wishes sent to Mrs. Stevens from all over the country. Mrs. Stevens astounded medical authorities when she survived after being found in a Chicago alley with her body temperature down to 64 degrees—the lowest ever recorded for a living human being.—(INS photo by Bill Allison).

'Deep Freeze' Woman at Chicago Loses Both Legs to Save Life

CHICAGO, March 8—(AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's frozen woman, had both her legs cut off Thursday to save her life.

Constitution

Three weeks ago doctors had said they believed she wouldn't need any major amputations.

Fri. 3-9-51

However, it was found later that damage to the muscle tissues of her legs was such as to threaten deterioration of her general condition, Michael Reese Hospital said.

Atlanta

Mrs. Stevens, 23-year-old Negro was found frozen stiff in an alley Feb. 8. Her body temperature then was recorded at 64 degrees, about 34 degrees below normal.

Physicians said it was the first known case in which a human survived after the body temperature dropped lower than 23 degrees below the normal 98 plus.

Doctors took off both her legs nine inches below the knees.

LORD HELPED

Icy Woman Says It Was Like Death

CHICAGO, Ill., March 5 (UP).—Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's "deep freeze" woman, said Monday that her ordeal of being frozen stiff was "just like being dead."

Tues. 3-6-51

For all she knows she was dead, the 23-year-old Negro said, but the Lord snatched her back to life.

Mrs. Stevens is recovering from being frozen to a body temperature of 64 degrees, lowest in medical history. She literally was frozen stiff when she lay all night in an alley in sub-zero weather Feb. 8.

Now, twenty-five days later, Mrs. Stevens said in a bedside interview at Michael Reese Hospital:

"I might have been dead. I guess it was just like being dead. But the good Lord just didn't want me to die."

Mrs. Stevens, whose recovery has astonished doctors, wasn't so surprised with her "comeback." The husky, 5-foot 3-inch patient thinks she's getting well because she's got a "strong constitution."

Mrs. Stevens will probably have to stay at Michael Reese another two or three months.

Letters keep pouring in. One, from a Negro women's club, invited her to recuperate as its guest in Florida.

But Mrs. Stevens wasn't sure what she'll do after her release. She said she wants to settle down with her husband, Johnny Stevens, who works in a mill supply company.

Doctors still are not certain she has escaped danger of amputation.

Frozen Woman's Legs Off

By TED WATSON

CHICAGO — Suffering amputation of both legs, nine inches below the knee, was this city's medical history-making "frozen woman," Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, who survived an unprecedented low temperature of 64 degrees during a recent subzero wave.

Courier

Doctors at Michael Reese Hospital, where she was taken Feb. 8, after she was found in an alley in the South Side, performed the operation at 10 A. M. last Thursday.

Sat. 3-17-51

Doctors stated that early in their treatment of the case they had observed extensive damage to muscle tissues of the extremities, but it was their hope **that the damaged tissues could be removed locally if it did not heal by itself.**

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NECESSARY

However, during the last few days the extent of this tissue damage was such as to threaten deterioration of the patient's general condition. In order to prevent this from occurring, amputation was decided upon as a life-saving measure.

Mrs. Stevens gave her permission for the operation and upon its conclusion is reported to have said: "I'm lucky to be alive."

There were strong indications that she will also lose part of some fingers. Her husband, Johnny L., of 3401 Rhodes Avenue, an unemployed junkman, was present in the hospital at the time of the operation.

Frozen woman is quadruple amputee

CHICAGO, March 20—(AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's frozen woman, became a quadruple amputee yesterday.

News

Physicians at Michael Reese Hospital amputated all the fingers of her right hand and parts of fingers on her left hand excluding the thumb. On March 8, Doctors removed her legs nine inches below the knees.

3-20-51

Mrs. Stevens, 23-year-old Negro, was found frozen stiff in a South Side alley Feb. 8. Her body temperature was recorded at 64 degrees, about 34 degrees below normal.

Birmingham, Ala.

Doctors said they believe no further amputations will be necessary. They started extensive skin grafting on her left leg yesterday **in the first of a series of reconstruction surgeries.**

Her condition was described as satisfactory.

FROZEN WOMAN 4-WAY LOSER

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19 (AP). — Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's frozen woman, Monday became a quadruple amputee.

Physicians at Michael Reese Hospital removed all the fingers on her right hand and parts of her left hand. Her feet were taken off earlier.

Mrs. Stevens, 23-year-old Negro, was found frozen stiff in an alley Feb. 8. Her body temperature was recorded at 64 degrees.

3-20-51

All fingers on her right hand and parts of all but the thumb on her left hand were removed Monday, doctors said, because death of tissues began a general deterioration of her condition.

'Frozen Woman' Loses Nearly All Her Fingers

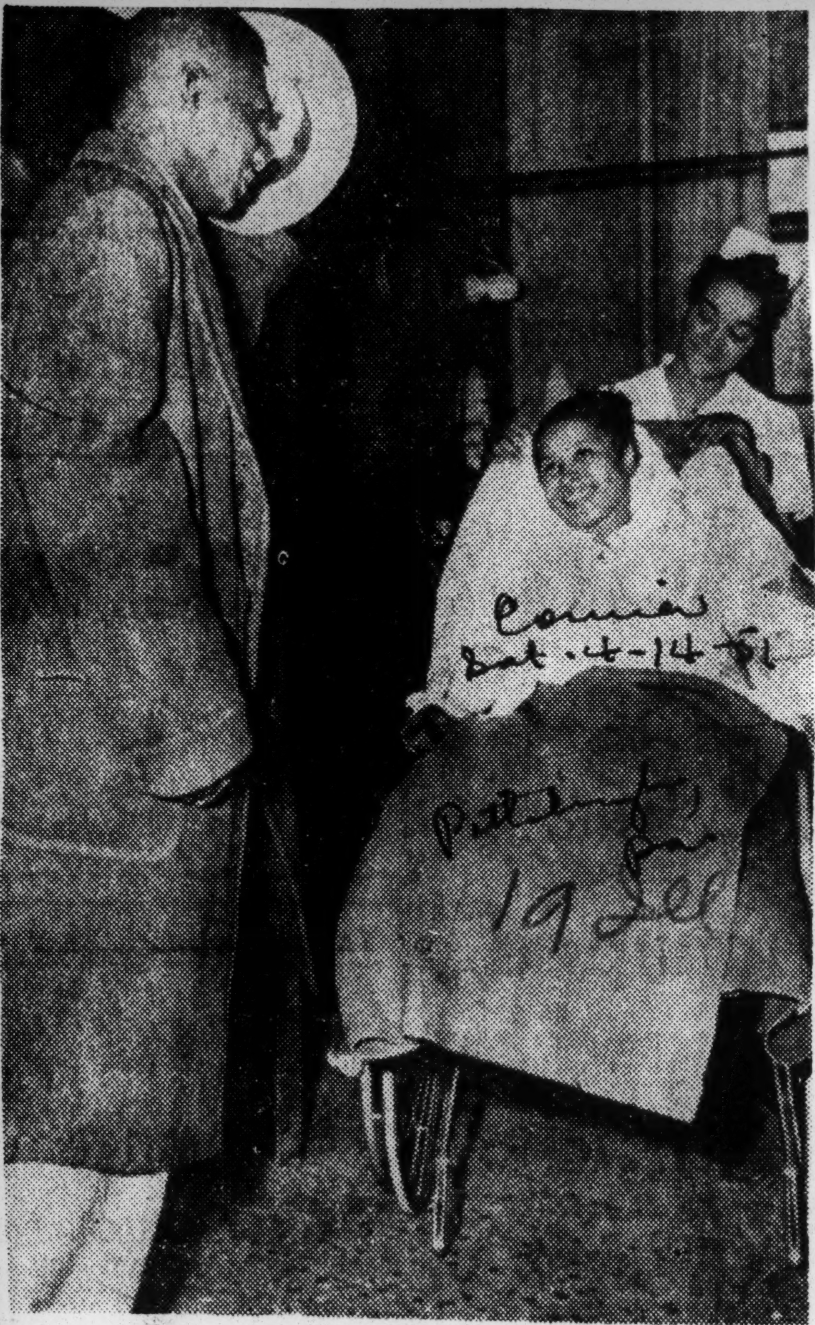
CHICAGO, March 19 (UP).—Most of the fingers of Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's "frozen" woman, were amputated at Michael Reese Hospital today in another move to save her life. Previously, on March 8, her legs had been amputated, nine inches below the knee.

Doctors said they removed parts of the fingers of the left hand, excluding the thumb, and all the fingers on the right hand. They said dead tissue of the fingers "had begun a general deterioration of the patient's condition."

3-20-51

At the same time, doctors began what they said was "long-term reconstruction surgery" as part of the twenty-three-year-old woman's rehabilitation. The first step was extensive skin grafting on the left leg below the knee, they said.

Mrs. Stevens recovered from a body temperature of 64 degrees, nearly 35 degrees below normal and the lowest in medical history, after she lay in an alley all night in sub-zero weather. Her condition after today's surgery was reported "satisfactory."



Courier
Sat. 4-14-51

Pittsburgh, Pa.
19 [illegible]

Out of the 'Freeze'—Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's recent 23-year-old "deep freeze" victim, has begun her rehabilitation at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, undaunted by the loss of her feet above the ankles and her fingers. She gives a broad smile to hubby, John Stevens, left, as Mrs. Jennie Moten, nurse, brings her out.—INP.

Frozen Woman Loses Legs

~~Afro-American~~

May Lose Finger Tips; Calls Herself 'Lucky'

Sat. 3-17-51

CHICAGO (ANP)—The story of the gallant Mrs. Dorothy Stevens, 23, the Chicago "Miracle Girl" who amazed the medical world a month ago by ~~coming back alive~~ after being literally frozen stiff, took a sad turn Thursday when physicians had to amputate both of her legs nine inches below the knee as a life-saving measure.

They related there were strong indications that several finger tips also would have to be removed.

Hospital authorities report her condition following the operation as satisfactory.

Seemed Like Dead

Found in a gangway on Chicago's southside the morning of Feb. 8, Mrs. Stevens was taken to Michael Reese Hospital in a rigor mortis condition.

A normal thermometer would not record her body temperature, but a chemical one showed it to be 664, 11 degrees below the lowest temperature recorded of a person surviving. Her recovery made medical history.

When the amputation was made public, Thursday, attending doctors related that early in the treatment of the case they had observed extensive damage to muscle tissues of the legs, but had hoped this could be removed by local surgery if it did not heal.

Saw Only Blisters at First

When they removed the woman's bandages from her limbs and arms over two weeks ago, they said she was not likely to lose any digits, feet, or arms, but stated a number of blisters were found which would make skin-grafting necessary..

Thursday they declared the extent of the tissue damage was found to be threatening the patient's recovery. A toxic condition has been noticed in the last few days.

Amiable throughout her confinement, Mrs. Stevens was out of the anesthetic shortly before noon. The operation was performed at 10 a.m.

Say She's Still Lucky

Physicians said she had given her permission for it several days ago when they noticed that the tissue damage was dangerous.

The perky patient declared, "I'm lucky to be alive."

Hospital officials described the 23-year-old woman's appearance as similar to that of a slab of meat placed in a home freezer when she was brought to the hospital.

She was breathing three to five times a minute. Her pulse registered 21, compared to the normal of from 70 to 80 beats a minute. And her blood pressure was zero. Her heart was beating once about every five seconds.

How Tissue Is Damaged

Full details of Mrs. Stevens' recovery are being kept for use in scientific papers. Specialists declare frostbite damages tissue in two ways.

Water in and around tissue cells freezes into tiny crystals. If the freezing is quick and not accompanied by the entry of outside moisture, the crystals stay small and cause minimum damage.

If freezing is not rapid or dry, the crystals tend to expand, piercing the walls of the cells and destroying them. When this is extensive, tissue damage results.

Also cold produces spasms of the blood vessels. These reduce circulation and make survival of the tissue difficult. Such deterioration after a short period results in gangrene.

"I'm Still Lucky..."

Afro-American
Sat. 3-17-51
Baltimore Md.

That's what Mrs. Dorothy Stevens, the deep freeze girl, said after her legs were amputated.

R.I. 'Frozen' Victim Record Tops That of Miraclė Woman

WOONSOCKET, R.I.—Hospit records here show an even more amazing record of a "frozen" victim recovering than the case of Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens whose body temperature of 64 degrees was believed to be the medical record. Case here was that of Arthur Roy whose temperature was 60 degrees when he was brought into the hospital.

Roy was frozen stiff in December, 1942 and recovered without the aid of miracle drugs and did not have to have any of his legs or arms amputated. Both of Mrs. Stevens legs were amputated last week. Intections of cortisone (miracle drug are believed to have aided in Mrs. Stevens recovery.

Deep Freeze Woman on the Mend

Afro-American
Sat. 4-14-51
Baltimore, Md.

rs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, icago's "Deep Freeze" wom- who was found literally froz- stiff last Feb. 8, sits up for the first time in a wheel chair. Mrs. Stevens, who had a body temperature of 64 degrees when she was found, has had both feet and nine of her fingers amputated. Behind her is Nurse Jennie Moten.

FATHER AT 102 BOARDS PLANE FOR FIRST TIME

The Rev. James E. Smith, the 102 year old Negro minister from Carbondale, Jackson county, took his first airplane ride yesterday. He boarded an American Air Lines DC-6 for a nonstop flight to Los Angeles at the Midway airport with his 38 year old wife, Anna Lee, and his two month old son, Dallas Eugene.

Tribune
4-13-51

The Rev. Mr. Smith is going to Los Angeles to appear with his wife and child on a television program. ~~He said he~~ did not fear the air ride because he "believed in God and if it was God's will that the plane would crash, we will just die."

The Rev. Mr. Smith, a mortician and a Baptist minister for more than half a century, said he was born on Jamestown Island, Va., March 16, 1849. He was married 16 years ago and besides the youngest child he has five other boys and twin girls, two years old. He walks with a crutch and his right arm is in a sling as a result of an accident many years ago. But the minister says he is as healthy and strong as he was 50 years ago.

Deep Freeze Girl Leaves the Hospital

19
Dec

Afro American
Sat. 7-28-51
Baltimore Md.

Mrs. Dorothy Stevens, 23, is being wheeled fromMichael Reese Hospital by nurse Grace Harris, to attend a benefit sponsored by the Boulevard Baptist Church. This is the first time she has left the hospital since being found frozen in an alley last February. The funds raised from the benefit will be used for artificial limbs. (INP)

Still Smiling: DOROTHY MAE STEVENS, Chicago's "deep-freeze" woman, who survived the lowest body temperature in medical history—64 degrees—when she was found frozen in an alley (NEWSWEEK, Feb. 19), was wheeled from the hospital to attend a benefit sponsored for her by Boulevard Baptist Church to raise funds for artificial limbs. It was her first trip utside since the accident.

Newsweek
7-30-51

Chicago Herald-American

Defrosted: Outing for Dorothy Mae

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uor Played Role in Case ɐt Frozen Woman, Doctor Says

said

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (UP).—A medical report said today that liquor may have been a factor in the case of Chicago's "deep freeze" woman, who survived a body temperature in the low 60's last winter.

Dr. Harold Laufman, in the first official report on the case of Dorothy Mae Stevens, said alcohol may have aided the rapid drop in the 23-year-old woman's temperature.

He revealed that her eyes were like glass, her fingers like ice and her jaws frozen shut when she was brought to Michael Reese Hospital on February 8.

Mrs. Stevens, after nine hours' continuous drinking, had collapsed in an alley 11 hours earlier. She lay there, unconscious and thinly-dressed, while the temperature fell to 7 degrees below zero.

Her first temperature reading, 90 minutes after arrival at the hospital, was 64.4 degrees. Doctors believed it might have been as low as 60.8 degrees.

The 64.4 reading is believed the lowest recorded in medical history.

Dr. Laufman, writing in the Journal of the American Medical Association, did not draw any definite conclusions on the role of alcohol.

"We believe the alcohol could have served as an initial soporific (sleep-inducing agent) comparable to the administration of barbiturates or light anesthesia to experimental animals to offset the intense psychomotor disturbances and panic of the first stags of abrupt chilling," he said.

"Furthermore, alcohol is known to produce peripheral vascular dilation (expansion of surface blood vessels) at the expense of deep body temperature. Under such conditions a greater volume of blood would be exposed and hasten a drop in body temperature.

"The rapid lowering of this patient's temperature in relatively dry cold surroundings might have contributed to her survival."

Mrs. Stevens was in a "frozen coma" when she was found, Laufman said. Her head "could not be moved from side to side except by exertion of considerable force" and "it was impossible to open the jaws either manually or by attempting to insert bits of various kinds between the teeth."

Pressing on her eyeballs gave Laufman "the impression of pressing on glass."

Doctors were eventually forced to amputate both her legs below the knees and all but one of her fingers.

Mrs. Stevens left the hospital for a convalescent home last August 8, where she is still recovering.

Nurse Comforts 'Frozen' Girl

Post
Sat. 2-10-51
Washington
DC.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

CHANCE TO SURIVE—Mrs. Alfredo Guest, nurse at a Chicago hospital, helps Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, who was found frozen solid, her temperature at 64 degrees. Yesterday her temperature had risen to 100 degrees.

As Astonished Doctors Watcn

Frozen Woman's Temperature Goes to 100. Strength Grows

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP).—Scores of wondering doctors today went to see a woman who was frozen stiff. She is still living—but now in a fever. Post

The physicians who came to Michael Reese Hospital to observe found the patient not only was still alive but gaining. 2-10-51

Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, was found in an outdoor passageway Thursday morning in sub-zero weather. When her temperature was taken at the hospital it was 64. Medical records show no human with a temperature that low ever survived. Washington DC

But today her temperature hovered around 100. Her pulse, respiration and blood pressure were in a normal range.

A hospital spokesman reported she could talk enough to make her needs understood and complain of pain. 2-10-51

She also could move her fingers and toes. Her body functions are being restored slowly. She was able to take gelatin, broth and tea by mouth.

While her condition was termed "more favorable," she remained on the critical list. Doctors said it will be four or five days before they can determine if she will live and escape amputation of at least some of her limbs.

Going South, 'Deep Freeze' Woman Says

Constitution
Sat. 2-17-51

CHICAGO, Feb. 16—(INS)—Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, Chicago's "Deep Freeze Woman," said Friday she is tired of Chicago and is going back to Tennessee where she was born.

In her first news conference since she was found frozen stiff in an alley Feb. 8, Mrs. Stevens said:

"It was a miracle. The Lord saved me." Atlanta Ga.

The woman astounded medical science by surviving after her body temperature dropped to 64 degrees following a night spent exposed to 11 degrees below zero cold.

Asked how she felt after the ordeal, Mrs. Stevens smiled and replied:

"I'm sick of the city. I want to go back to the small town in Tennessee where I was born and raise some chickens. My husband wants to go with me. He's tired of Chicago too."

Questioned about how she regarded her experience, she said: "The Lord saved me. I'm through with alcohol. I just want some peace and quiet."

Asked if she remembered falling, Mrs. Stevens answered:

"I remember falling down twice. I don't remember anything else until I woke up in the hospital, and felt like I was being stuck with pins, especially in my arms and legs."

Frozen Woman Acclaims Miracle

Sat. 2-24-51 Baltimore Md.
Afro-American

Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, the 23-year-old Chicago woman who was frozen stiff and lived to amaze the medical world, has reason to smile. Doctors say she'll retain all her limbs and recover completely. She called her recovery "a miracle of God."

'MIRACLE GIRL' RECOVERING:

Valentines, Husband Greet Frozen Woman

CHICAGO—ANP) — Chicago's "miracle girl" who came back alive from a rigor mortis condition was, last week, declared to be well on the road to recovery by physicians at Michael Reese Hospital.

After unwrapping bandages from her arms and limbs and finding no trace of gangrene, the medical men reported Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens chances for recovery are excellent. 2-24-51

They said she was not likely to lose any digits, feet, or arms. However, a number of blisters were found which will make skin grafting operations essential.

Showered With Valentines

The 23-year-old woman, who a week ago made medical history surviving the lowest temperature ever recorded for survival was sent hundreds of valentines from well-wishers throughout the nation, including a bouquet of flowers from California.

She winked and smiled to millions through the WGN-TV cameras, and was pictured being fed soft foods, and conversing with her special nurse and the staff doctors.

Reunited With Husband

Another very pleasant event was a reconciliation with her husband Johnny L., who now visits h every dav along with her fath

Norvell Taylor.

When told of her good luck in not having to have any amputations, the attractive, large-boned woman exclaimed "Thank God! I'll never touch another drop of liquor as long as I live."

"Deep Freeze" Victim Smiles For Cameramen

CHICAGO—(INS)—A 23 year-old Chicago woman who is making medical history as the "deepest freeze" victim ever to survive smiled Tuesday for the television camera.

It was a day of good news for Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, who was literally "frozen stiff" by a night of sub-zero weather exposure five days ago.

Physicians at Michael Reese hospital changed the bandages on her hands and found them in amazingly good condition, indicating she had a strong chance of keeping them.

Wed. 2-14-51

And she realized for the first time that she has gained nationwide prominence.

A brief film was made of her for a television broadcast, during which she managed a wink and a smile, and more than a score of letters arrived from well wishers throughout the country.

Hospital authorities lifted restrictions momentarily to allow the TV camera into Mrs. Stevens' room. However, interviews still were forbidden.

When Mrs. Stevens was found in an alleyway last Thursday, her body temperature registered an unprecedented low of 64 degrees. Since then her temperature has remained about 100 degrees, and her bodily functions have gained near normalcy.

Doctors expressed surprise that her fingers were not more heavily damaged, since the freeze virtually cut off the circulation of blood. They said extensive skin grafting will be necessary.

X-Rays have disclosed that Mrs. Stevens suffered no severe internal injuries.

Bandages on Mrs. Stevens' arm, legs and feet will be removed today.

Doctors emphasized that she is still on the critical list, but added that her own will to live seems strong.

Frozen Woman Lives; Amazes Medical World

Afro-American

"Unknown" Assured Place in History

Sat. 2-17-51

TALKS WEAKLY

Survival Will Aid Army Researchers

CHICAGO — Robust, 23-year-old Dorothy Mae Stevens, who had less than a Chinaman's chance of any sort of recognition before, is now assured a place in history.

2-17-51

She has done it by getting herself frozen "stiff" and surviving when medical history and medical doctors say she ought to be dead.

Mrs. Stevens was brought to Michael Reese Hospital Thursday morning by police who found her in a South Side alleyway.

They wanted medical certification that she was dead, for she had apparently lain there all night in weather 11 degrees below zero.

Speculation Set Off

But Dr. Harold Laufman, assistant professor of surgery at Northwestern University, found that she was alive. He took her temperature and the fact that she remained alive set off feverish discussions in medical circles around the world.

Regular thermometers would not record her body coldness. A special chemical one showed her temperature to be 64 degrees an hour after she was brought in the hospital. There is some belief that it may have been as low as 58.

She was breathing three to five times a minute. The normal is 18 to 22. Her pulse registered 21 beats a minute. The normal is 70 to 80.

Her blood pressure was zero. Her blood was congealed in a mud-like sludge and her heart was beating only once every five seconds.

Previous Record Cited

Normal body temperature is 98.6 degrees and the lowest temperature at which anyone ever survived before is 75 degrees, though there is a record of a Nazi concentration camp prisoner who survived 68 degrees.

Seventeen hours after she was taken to the hospital, however, Mrs. Stevens body temperature was normal. Friday she had a 101 fever. Saturday it was normal again and her pulse and blood pressure were normal.

Doctors had given her plasma to thin blood and 200 milligrams of cortisone to prevent shock.

An opening was made in her neck and a tube inserted to facilitate breathing. She was left uncovered at room temperature until her temperature reached 80, when she was partially covered.

"Hands and Feet Cold"

Saturday night, she regained consciousness and complained that "my hands and feet are cold." She asked for simple needs in a weak voice and was fed broth, orange juice and gelatin.

Sat. 2-17-51

Dr. Laufman and scores of other physicians attracted to the hospital by the case agreed that they had "simply never seen a case like this before."

Extensive medical records are being kept with the hope that the findings will be of use to the armed services where soldiers have to serve or fight in arctic temperatures.

May Not Lose Limbs

Early this week, doctors were speculating on whether or not Mrs. Stevens will lose her arms and legs by amputation—"if she survives." It depends on whether gangrene sets in, though the poisoning is not yet aparent.

However, physicians say it seems unlikely that it will be necessary to amputate any limbs. Some skin will be shed, they advised, but skin grafting will take care of that.

Much of the medical literature on how much cold a human being can withstand comes from the experiments of Nazi doctors on concentration camp prisoners during World War II. There, few victims survived any temperature under 72 degrees.

Mrs. Stevens is described as hefty—160 pounds, and about 5 feet 5 inches tall. Police report her to have a poor reputation in the neighborhood where she was foundand that she had apparently fallen in the alley in a drunker stupor.

Post Herald
Bir. 2-16-51

BECAME FATHER AT 102, HE SAYS—The Rev. James E. Smith of Carbondale, Ill., who says he will be 102 years old March 16, holds his son, Dallas, born Feb. 9. Verification of the preacher's age may result in him being recognized as the oldest "new father" known to medical science.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS ORDERED FOR 'FROZEN WOMAN

Artificial limbs costing $700 have been ordered for Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, Chicago's "frozen woman," a spokesman for Michael Reese hospital said yesterday. Mrs. Stevens has been in the hospital since Feb. 8, when she was found literally frozen stiff in a south side areaway. Her legs have been amputated below the knees and the fingers of her right hand and several fingers on her left hand have been removed.

Def. 7-21-51
Chi. Def.

Several days ago surgeons finished the last of a series of rehabilitation operations to prepare her for the fitting of artificial limbs expected to arrive in the next four weeks. A benefit sponsored by the Boulevard Baptist church raised $300 to help defray the cost.

OMEGENE SABBS, 11, has returned to Chicago's Carter school, where she is a sixth grade pupil, after giving birth to a seven-pound baby girl in Cook county hospital, Sept. 27. Her mother said the girl had been raped.

Defender
Oct. 13-51
Chicago

Unwed girl, 10, mother of seven-pound infant

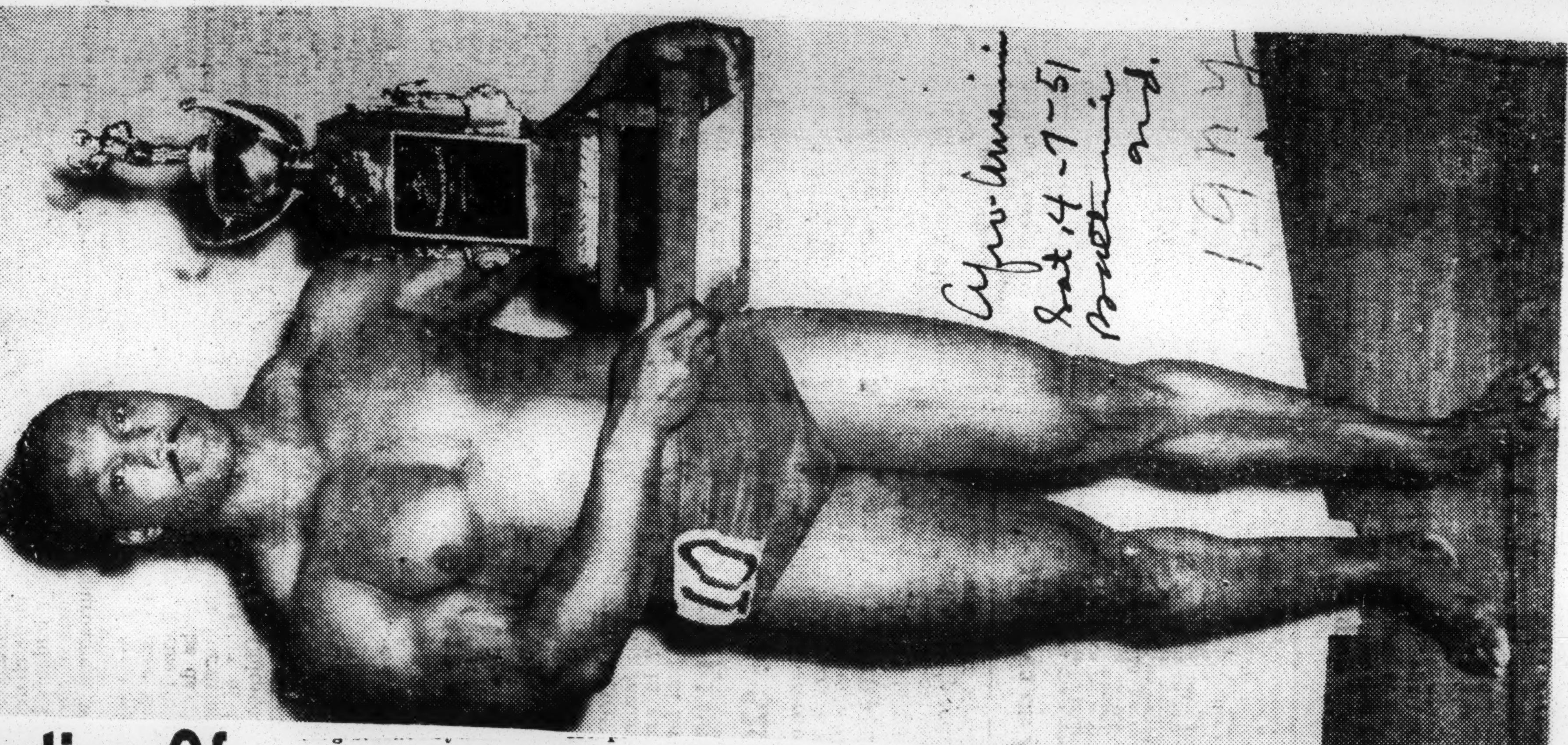
PICAYUNE, Miss., July 14—(AP)—A 10-year-old unmarried Negro girl gave birth to a seven-pound, three-ounce boy, Dr. J. J. Woodward reported Saturday. 7-15-51

The physician, who delivered the baby Friday, said both mother and baby are doing well.

"I don't know whether she is the youngest mother on record in this country or not, but in my 45 years of practice I've never heard of one younger," the physician added.

Picayune is about 60 miles north of New Orleans.

"Mr. Strength and Health"



Melvin Wells, 32, of Buffalo, NY, holding the championship trophy he won at Carnegie Hall in New York City last week when he was selected as the "Man With the Best Physique in America." Wells triumphed over 25 entrants from all over the nation.

Afro-American
Sat. 4-7-51
Baltimore, Md.

19 N.Y.

Election Of Group Makes History

N.Y.

19

Dr. Louis T. Wright, Dr. Etnah Boutte, Dr. John Moseley Elected

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — For the first time in the history of the New York City Cancer Committee, three Negroes were elected to the board of directors, which sets the policy and does the over-all planning for the Cancer Committee. Announcement of their election was made this week by General John Reed Kilpatrick, president of the Committee. The New York City Cancer Committee is a division of the American Cancer Society.

Sat. 6-9-51

The three are Mrs. Etnah R. Boutte, pharmacist; Dr. John E. Moseley, chief radiologist at Sydenham Hospital; and Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director of Harlem Hospital.

Mrs. Boutte received her training in pharmacy, science and art at Columbia University and studied at the University of Paris. She is a trained medical social worker, having studied at the New York School of Soical Work and the Post-Graduate Hospital, where she was medical social worker for twelve years.

* * *

MRS. BOUTTE IS associate pharmacist to her husband, Dr. M. V. Boutte, proprietor of Boutte Apothecary in New York City. She was administrative secretary for the Harlem Division of the New York City Cancer Committee for four years and medical social consultant to the American Cancer Society for two and one-half years.

Dr. Moseley is a graduate of Harvard College and the medical school of the University of Chicago. He is a radiologist on the staffs of Mt. Sinai and Sydenham hospitals and is a specialist in cancer prevention and detection. He is also a member of the New York State Tuberculosis Committee. Dr. Moseley is the first and only Negro member of the New York Roentgen Society.

* * *

DR. WRIGHT, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, is a fellow of the International College of Surgeons, the American College of Surgeons, and the American Medical Association. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Wright is also on the advisory council of the New York Department of Hospitals.

19 1951 New York

195

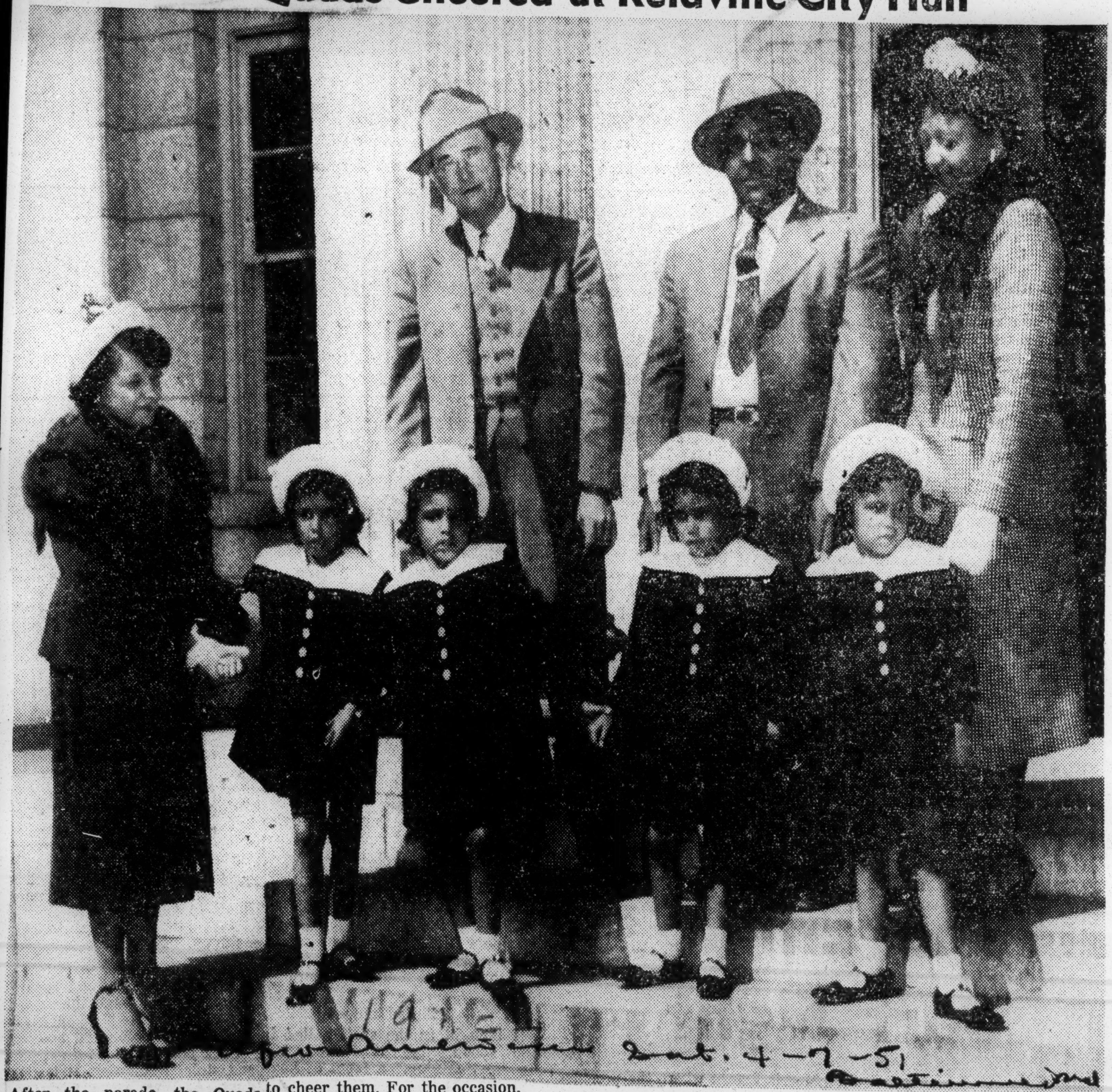
Daily World
Sun. 11-11-51
Atlanta Ga

TOPS IN 2,000—Two of the winners in the recent state-wide (N.Y.) Nancy Craig Baby Photo Contest were three-month-old Russell Albert Henderson of the Bronx, and Patty Mayer of Islip, N. Y. These two children sitting in Nancy Craig's lap, were finalists in a field of over 2,000 baby pictures submitted to the board of judges.

1951

North Carolina

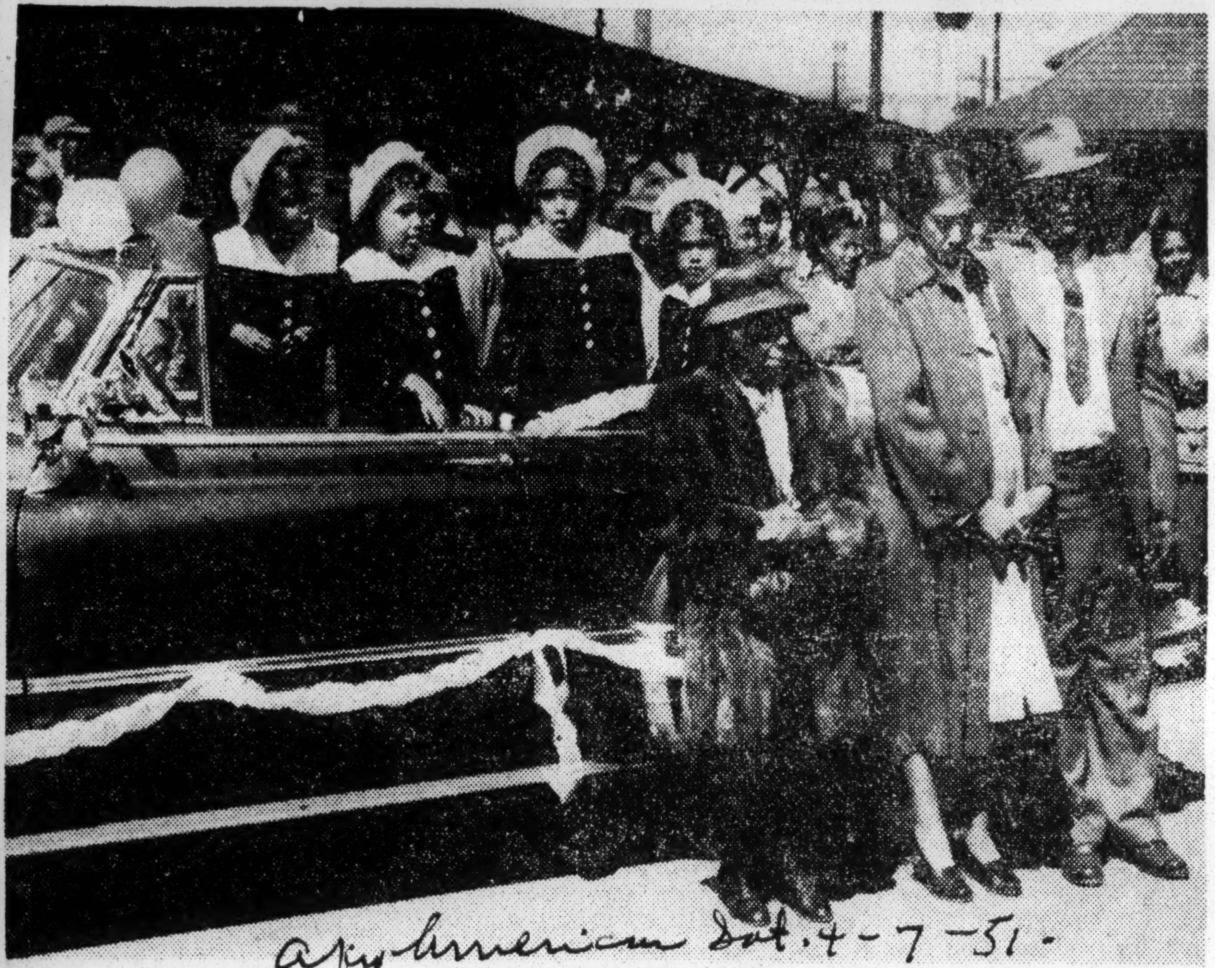
Fultz Quads Cheered at Reidville City Hall



Afro-American Sat. 4-7-51
Baltimore Md

After the parade, the Quads, their nurses, Mrs. Elma P. Saylor (left) and Mrs Richetta Williamson (right), and their father James Pete Fultz, are special guests of Mayor George Hunt left rear at Reidsville's City Hall. Mayor Hunt rode at the head of 21 - cars parade, and Reidsville residents turned out to cheer them. For the occasion, the girls wore identical Navy blue skirts, pale blue sweaters white-buttoned navy blue coats and open crown straw hats

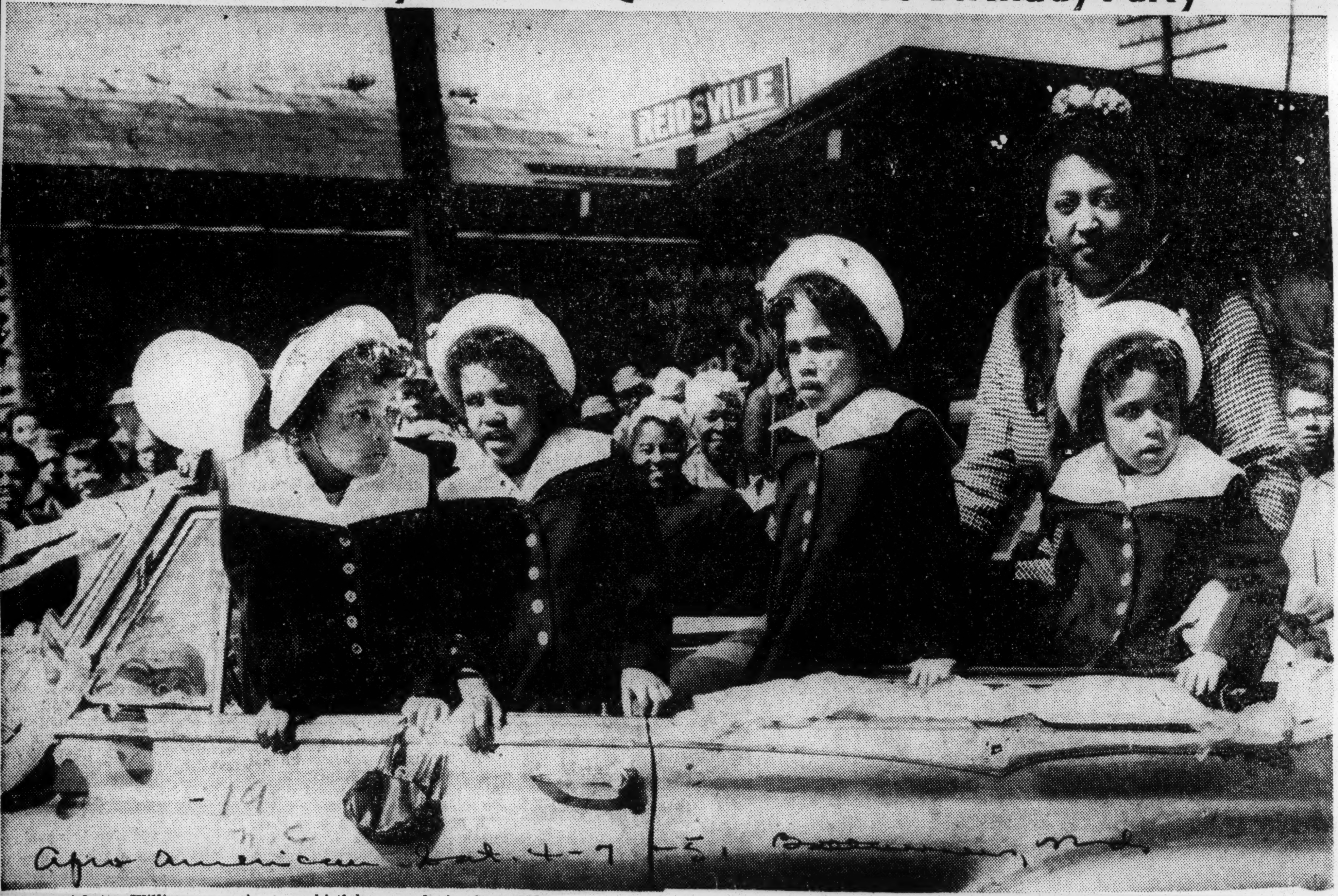
Quads' Parents and 106-Year-Old Grandma



Afro-American Dat. 4-7-51.

Shown with the Quads are, left to right, their maternal grandmother, Mrs Neal Fultz, believed to be 106 years old; their mother, Mrs Annie Mae Fultz and father. James (Pete) Fultz. Pet Milk Co purchased new home for Papa Fultz and has agreed to bear all their quads' expenses until they are ten years old. At birth the quads weighed 3 pounds each, and now weigh 45 pounds each.

Nation's Only Identical Quads Have Pre-Birthday Party



-19

N.C.

Afro American Sat. 4-7-51 Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Richetta Williamson assistant nurse, has her hands full keeping the intensely active Fultz Quadduplets—Mary Louise Mary Anne, Mary Catherine and Mary Alice—in check as the pre-birthday parade is about to be off from the little Reidsville, N.C. station. Photo was made at day - long celebration sponsored by the Pet Milk Co. Quads will be five years old on May 23

Fame Fails to Mar Quads' Development

Afro-American

Date 6-2-51

4 Fultz Girls Perfectly Normal, Well-Reared, but Very Composed

Baltimore, Md.

By VICTOR L. GRAY

REIDSVILLE, N.C.—Five years of fame and attention do not appear to have affected the natural development of the Fultz quadruplets.

Any one of them, observed alone, would be taken for just another very cute, perfectly normal and well-reared little girl.

Their composure, as four photographers made repeated flash shots during their pre-birthday celebration here, Wednesday, may have made them appear slightly blase for their tender age, but they remained otherwise completely childish.

Counts Steps to Office

Any dressed-up 5-year-old with an audience might have found amusement in counting the 18 steps down from the office of Dr. F. R. Klenner, the quads' physician, as did Mary Louise on the way to the parade which opened the celebration.

It could have been my own young niece, instead of Mary Catherine, who invited me to kiss her on the cheek as I talked to her pretty nurse, Mrs. Elma P. Saylor, before entering the Washington School for the first graders' party.

Moments before, Catherine remained calmly unaware of a near tragedy when the parking brake of the big convertible from which she was alighting was accidentally released and she was snatched to safety as the car rolled ahead.

Proud of New Outfits

With characteristic pride in new things, Mary Alice called my attention delightedly to the length of her pretty pink party dress, and Mary Anne, pointing out the white scottie on her new handbag, slipped the straps over my hand for me to carry it as she did.

Any of this could have happened at a children's party elsewhere; but here it was utterly impossible to tell which of the four little girls had done what, except by checking with their nurse.

Even Mrs. Saylor, who for four years has been their constant attendant in the modern addition to the Fultz home in which they live, can idenify them only by certain minute facial expressions and mannerisms with which she has become familiar.

No one even tries to reassign the same coat or hat to the one who last wore it.

Individuality Traits Noted

Despite their apparent sameness, the quads have definite touches of individuality. Among these, according to Mrs. Saylor, are varying interests in certain foods.

While Mary Alice ate more heartily than the other three at their fried chicken dinner after Wednesday's parade, different menues prove more attractive to Louise, Anne or Catherine.

Former Hospital Nurse

Mrs. Saylor, a native of Milton, N.C., was a staff nurse at the Annie Penn Memorial Hospital at the time of the quads' birth there. Her husband, C. A. Saylor, operates a grocery store at Madison, N.C., not far from the Fultz tobacco farm.

She seems ideally suited for and quite contented in her four-way job, from which relief is available through her part-time assistant, Mrs. Richetta Williamson, and the quads' mother, Mrs. Annie Marie Fultz.

She did confide, however, that there are times when the quads' energy and playful activity make her wish for four pairs of eyes.

Quadrupulets' Grandmother, 106, at Pre-Birthday Fete

Afro-American

By VICTOR L. GRAY

REIDSVILLE, N.C. — Sharing the family pride over the famous Fultz quadruplets is their paternal grandmother, Mrs. Deal Fultz, whose age is estimated at 106.

Date 6-2-51

The grandmother, widowed for 30 years, has made her home with her son, James (Pete) Fultz, and his family since 1947. She considers the quads four very wonderful little girls and thoroughly enjoys her opportunity to watch and play with them.

Baltimore

Does Own Housework

Despite her indefinite but certainly advanced age, the elder Mrs. Fultz is amazingly active, doing her own housework, including washing and ironing. She has never worn glasses. Her sole complaint is of some annoyance from rheumatism.

Mrs. Fultz remained with the party throughout the eight-hour pre-birthday celebration for the quads on Wednesday.

Famous Fultz Quadruplets Sign Up for College

North Carolina's famous Fultz Quads—who celebrated their fifth birthday May 23—sign up, thirteen years in advance, to enter Bennett College, Greensboro, N.C., in 1964, as President David D. Jones watches. Left to right: Mary Catherine, Mary Louise (handling the details), Mary Alice and Mary Anne. (See story and other pictures inside.)—Rivera Photo.

19 1951

Ohio

Man, 81, Held Father Of 10-Year-Old's Baby

Constitution

Ga. 6-29-51

CLEVELAND, June 28—(AP)—City hospital medical examiners said Thursday that Charle Keith, 81, and a grandfather, is perfectly capable of fathering a child.

A juvenile court jury last week named Keith the father of a 10-year-old girl's child, aged three months. Friday, Keith will appear in court on charges of contributing to moral delinquency.

Doctors said Keith is partly paralyzed but otherwise in good health. He is the oldest man ever to figure in a juvenile court paternity case here.

[illegible]

News Jan. 1-2-51 Birmingham, Ala.

Negro community in drive—These three were named today by Judge Talbot Ellis to head the effort of Birmingham's Negro community in the current drive of the Social Hygiene Association. Left to right are Leon Kennedy, general chairman; E. S. Blissett, assistant chairman, and Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, chairman of the Women's Division.

Venereal disease their target—

Negroes will aid campaign for Social Hygiene Association

Birmingham's Negro community today joined the Social Hygiene Association's annual drive to raise $19,400.

A committee representing the community was named by Judge Talbot Ellis, chairman of the fund raising effort.

They are Leon Kennedy, principal of Wenonah High School, general chairman; E. S. Blissett, teacher at Thomas School, assistant chairman and Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, teacher at Lincoln School, chairman of the Women's Division.

The committee will hold its kick-off rally tonight at 7 o'clock at Smith and Gaston when working committees will be named.

The city-wide drive got under way New Year's Day and is aimed to halt the growing spread of venereal disease here.

"Every year for the last few years," Judge Ellis said, "we have had 7,000 new cases of syphilis, especially among teen agers.

"It is promiscuous sex behavior which spreads venereal disease and causes untold damage to families and to our children and our way of life."

Meanwhile, Marvin Hawkins, assistant chairman of the campaign, reported the drive had gotten off to a good start. He asked that persons not wait to be solicited but to send their contributions to the Social Hygiene Association, Public Health Building, Birmingham.

News

Jan. 1-2-51

B'ham, Ala.

19 1951

Texas

Abdomen Baby Born Normal, Mother Well; Doctors Amazed

Constitution

Mon. 2-19-51

Atlanta, Ga.

HILLSBORO, Texas, Feb. 18—(AP)—Dr. J. L. Guffy reported Sunday that he had helped deliver a baby "floating free" in its mother's abdomen—not connected in any way with the womb—and that both mother and child are in fine condition. That's "terribly rare," he said.

Dr. Guffy and his colleague at the birth, Dr. Robert W. Shirey, had never heard of another case like it, and haven't been able to find any record of one.

The doctors delivered the baby, a seven-pound girl, by Caesarian section last Monday. The mother is Mrs. Florida Pennington, 38, a Negro. She and her husband have seven older children, all born normally.

"After such a delivery," Guffy said, "the woman usually bleeds to death unless the abdomen is sewn up and the plancenta, or afterbirth, left inside. But then the decaying afterbirth often causes death. We decided to remove baby and all in one operation.

Nearly always an abdominal child is malformed. But this baby is normal in every respect.

"We performed the operation last Monday. Now the mother is able to walk and move about her hospital room.

"Abdominal pregnancy itself is rare. But for the baby to be perfectly formed and for both mother and baby to live is terribly rare, to say the least. We can't find another case of it in any of the books or journals we've studied."

19b 1951 Arkansas

Ark. Medics Post Sixteen New Officers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Sixteen new officers were installed in 15 posts at the conclusion of the 58th annual convention of the Arkansas Medical, Dental, and Pharmaceutical association held recently in Merrill high school at Pine Bluff.

Defender

They are: H. M. Proffit, DDS, Helena, president; J. U. Jamieson, MD, Texarkana, 1st vice president; D. W. Parker, DDS, Pine Bluff, 2nd vice president and dental section secretary; A. M. Pratt, DDS, Hot Springs, 3rd vice president.

Sept. 7, '51

G. W. S. Ish, MD, Little Rock, executive secretary; O. B. White, MD, Little Rock, assistant secretary; G. H. Lewis, DDS, Little Rock, assistant secretary and dental section treasurer; Arthur Hicks, MD, Scott, treasurer; T. J. Collier, MD, Hot Springs, chairman of exhibits.

Chicago Def.

Evangeline Upshur, DDS, Little Rock, reporter; Dr. J. G. Thornton, Hugh Browne, H. A. Powell, and C. A. Lawlah, executive committee; and E. C. Carter, Ph. C., Little Rock, president elect.

19b 1951 Iowa

Waterloo Gets Negro Dentist

19

WATERLOO, Iowa—The first Negro dentist in the history of Waterloo will be Dr. Robert F. Harvey when he opens his office here this month.

Dal

6-30-51

He was the only Negro in the June graduating class in dentistry at Iowa State this year and will be one of the five Negro dentists practicing in Iowa.

Dr. Harvey is the son of the late Rev. and Mrs. M. P. Harvey and brother of M. P. Harvey, Jr., business manager of Paul Quinn college.

19b 1951

Gets First Diploma In Hypnoanesthesia

Jet 7-5-51

NEW ORLEANS—Dr. Andrew E. McDonald's recent diploma in hypnoanesthesia was the first ever granted to a Negro by the American School of Applied Hypnotherapy and Hypnoanesthesia at Moorhead, Minn. He is one of a few dentists who have mastered the use of hypnotism to kill pain.

New Orleans dentist gets coveted diploma

7-7-51

NEW ORLEANS—First Negro to receive a diploma from the American School of Hypnotherapy is Dr. Andrew E. McDonald, local dentist. Dr. McDonald is now a registered certificated hypodentist, recognized by the American Society of Psychosomatic Dentistry. His book, "Psychosomatics and Hypnotism in Dentistry," is the first treatise in book form by an American on the subject.

Native of New Orleans, Dr. McDonald has studied in England and France in addition to the U. S.

Louisiana

Dr. A. McDonald Receives Hypnoanesthesia Diploma; Now Studying In Mexico

Weekly Dat. 6-30-51 New Orleans, La.

Dr. Andrew E. McDonald, prominent dentist down Gentilly Highway, received his diploma recently in hypnoanesthesia from the American School of Applied Hypnotherapy and Hypnoanesthesia on June 9, at Moorhead, Minnesota, and he and Mrs. McDonald left the city on Tuesday, en route to Mexico, where Dr. McDonald will study for six weeks at the La Escuela Interamericana located in Saltillo, Mexico.

Dr. McDonald is the first Negro to receive a diploma from the American School of Hypnotherapy and although he has practiced hypnosis for many years, he is now a registered certificated Hypnodentist recognized by the American Society of Phychosomatic Dentistry.

The American School, in presenting Dr. McDonald with his diploma, took cognizance of the facts that he had written the first book on a dental subject by a Negro. This text, "Psychosomatics and Hypnotism in Dentistry" is the first treatise in book form by any American specifically on the theme of psychosomatics in dentistry.

Dr. McDonald has appeared before the top dental figures of the nation in clinics demonstrating psychosomatics and hypnotism in dentistry. He has instructed dentists of both races, and recently conducted classes in Denver and Indianapolis. He was formerly State Dental Supervisor for Negroes in Louisiana and an instructor at Meharry Dental College.

Weekly

Wide Background

6-30-51

Dr. McDonald is a native of New Orleans where he is a former student of Xavier and Dillard University. He later earned the Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Dental Surgery degrees from Marquette University. Later he studied in France and England, and has done graduate work in psychosomatics under the eminent Dr. Orlando E. Miller, world famous psychologist of San Francisco, as well as under Dr. E. J. Fryer, noted psychiatrist of New York City, Dr. James T. Morton, Jr., head of the Department of Clinical Psychology at the government hospital at Tuskegee, and Dr. Thomas O. Burgess of Concordia College who is recognized as the greatest living teacher of physicians and dentists in the art of hynoanesthesia.

"To receive this certificate from The American School is the greatest of all my achievements," so said Dr. McDonald. "I have wanted this diploma more than anything else in the world so that I could enlarge my field of service. Now I am unlimited. I tried for six years to complete my training at The American School and now that they have seen fit to graduate me as the first Negro, I am going to do all that I can to spread the knowledge of psychosomatics and justify their faith in me."

Negro Woman 1st West Virginia Journeywoman

19b

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— U. S. Department of Labor officials announced this week that Miss Thelma Gillespie of Bridgeport, O., is the first woman to complete an apprenticeship as a journeywoman under a registered program in West Virginia.

Daily World

Now a dental technician, Miss Gillespie began her training four years ago. She is a veteran of World War II.

6-2-51

She is, also, one of the few women in the United States certified under standards prescribed by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship.

Atlanta, Ga.

19b 1951

Beaten to Death by 2 Whites

(Special to The Courier)

PULASKI, Va.—Citizens of both races are rallying in this corner of Virginia in behalf of the late Dr. M. A. Santa Cruz, prominent local dentist, who was beaten to death by two white men last Tuesday night. On Monday the grand jury will consider murder charges against the two men.

White and colored citizens have started a fund to engage special counsel to assist the state in prosecuting the highly respected dentist's slayers who were arrested last Wednesday.

ARGUED OVER GIRL

Dr. Santa Cruz was slain, according to police, when he tried to telephone them about an argument between the two white men and two young Negro girls, one, 14, the other 17. One of the men, E. Buford Owen, 18, is being held in connection also with an assault on the 17-year-old girl.

A third white man, Hubert M. Costigan, 24, a taxi driver, has also been arrested and charged with leaving the scene and concealing information. Charlie Simmons, 20, is the other white man held in direct connection with the fatal beating of Dr. Santa Cruz. The grand jury will hear charges against Simmons and Owen and assaulting the 14-year-old girl.

The two men had intimidated the girls and an argument ensued, with one fo the men pushing the head of one of the girls against a stone wall. Dr. Santa Cruz, observing the altercation and words, went to a telephone to call police. It was then that the white men followed him, pulled him away from the phone, according to police and beat him.

Pulaski's Mayor Howard Imboden called the assault on Dr. Santa Cruz an "unprovoked act." He declared that "the law enforcement agencies are taking every step that they should to see that those responsible are properly punished." "I am proud of the fact that our citizens acted calmly in a situation which might have stirred up a serious aftermath," he added.

DEAD ON ARRIVAL

Following the attack on him, the dentist was rushed to a Roanoke Hospital, but was pronounced dead on arrival.

The fund-raisers said Dr. Santa Cruz's family will be asked to pick the special prosecutor and commonwealth's attorney Alton I. Crowell said he would be "happy" to have assistance.

A graduate of Howard University, and Serris Institute in Michigan, Dr. Santa Cruz came here in 1928 after teaching at Hampton Institute. He was active in civic affairs.

DOUBLE FUNERAL

A funeral service was held for the dentist Saturday at the First Methodist Church here. A graveside service was also held at the Hampton Institute Cemetery at Hampton.

Courier

19 b

2-17-51

Pittsburgh Pa

2-17-51

Courier

2-17-51

19 b

Virginia

New Technique Wins Cash Award For Va. Dentist

Journal and Guide

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va. — Dr. Ford T. Johnson dentist of Lawrenceville, Va., is the recipient of a recent cash award for his perfection of a new laboratory technique

19 b Va

DR. FORD T. JOHNSON

which recently described in the March issue of the "Dental Digest," a national publication of the dental profession.

As a general practitioner, Dr. Johnson does work of exceptional quality and specializes in the operative gold techniques. His new techniques accepted, deals with establishing contours and contact points for inlays.

Dr. Johnson is a graduate of Howard University School of Dentistry and is a member of the National Dental Association; the Old Dominion Dental Society; and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

DR. JOHNSON HAS just completed four years of practice in Brunswick county, serving the students of St. Paul's Polytechnic Institute and the community.

While there he was an intricate and active part of the community. He served as manager of the city baseball club cub scout master of the Boy Scouts of America; and committeeman on health matters of the area.

4-28-51

Lawrenceville Va

19c 1951

New York

Baby, Barred at Hospital, Dies In Another Three Hours Later

The death or a baby boy who was turned away from Cumberland Hospital, Auburn Place, Brooklyn, by a doctor on Saturday was under investigation yesterday by the Department of Hospitals.

The story of the baby's death came to light yesterday when John Waldon, twenty-five-year-old former Marine ,of 79 Oxford Walk, Brooklyn, described how he had taken his seventeen-months-old son, John, to the hospital after becoming fearful about the child's condition.

He said he was turned away by one doctor, but later a second physician admitted the child. Three hours later, he said, he was notified that his son had died of bronchial pneumonia. Hospital authorities refused to disclose the name of either doctor.

Mr. Waldon, whose home is in the Fort Greene housing project three blocks from the hospital, said he had to wait "an uneasy half-hour" in the hospital's emergency room on his first visit. Finally, a doctor made an examination, diagnosed the illness as a sore throat and possible bronchitis, wrote a prescription and told the father to take the child home, according to Mr. Waldon's story.

Mr. Waldon said he called the doctor's attention to the child's condition, said he was "gravely ill" and asked in vain for another examination. Then he ran back to his house and tried to telephone a neighborhood physician.

Meanwhile, a neighbor, Mrs. Stella Viruet, frightened by the child's symptoms, ran to the hospital emergency room and spoke to a doctor. When she refused to leave the doctor asked a nurse to call the police, Mrs. Viruet said.

Finally she returned to the Waldon home and found that Mr. Waldon had been unable to reach a doctor by telephone. Then Mr. Waldon with the child, Mrs. Viruet and Mrs. Mary Fasona, a registered nurse, returned to the hospital, where they met two policemen.

While Mr. Waldon was showing the baby to the policemen, the hospital pediatrician, whose name was not disclosed, came in. After a hasty examination of the baby he ordered him placed under oxygen and advised Mr. Waldon to go home.

At 6 p. m., three hours after Mr. Waldon first appeared at the hospital, the father was notified that the baby was dead at Kingston Avenue Hospital, whether he had been moved because doctors feared polio. An autopsy showed that the baby had suffered from bronchial pneumonia.

Dr. Benjamin Dinin, superintendent of Cumberland Hospital, refused to comment pending outcome of the Department of Hospitals investigation.

Mr. Waldon and his wife, Winifred, have another child, Carol, three.

At Cumberland Hospital, Dr. Benjamin Dinen withheld comment on details of the incident pending outcome of the Department of Hospitals investigation and an investigation he is conducting. H esaid, however, that it is not unusual for an infant to show no dangerous symptoms one hour, but "to exp[illegible] the next."

Herald Tribune
6-14-51
New York
NY

His Little Girl Screamed in Pain for 6 WeeksBut 4 MDs Said, 'Don't Worry'; Then She Died

A 2½-year-old girl died in convulsion today, apparently of lead poisoning, after two private doctors and two hospitals had diagnosed her ailment as "not serious."

The two hospitals turned little Celeste Felder away, saying her swollen tonsils could be treated at home. But doctors at Cumberland Hospital, Bklyn., where she died, said the Negro girl's habit of eating anything that came to hand—dirt, plaster, paint, putty, anything she could stuff in her mouth—may have caused her death.

When Celeste began crying and refusing meals about six weeks ago, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Felder, of 473 Macon St., Bklyn., thought she was merely jealous of her new brother, born June 5. The child's weeping kept be foolish and a waste of money" to admit Celeste for further observation, according to Mr. Felder. "Take her home," she repeated with professional finality.

Home again, the now-familiar periods of screams and unconsciousness were resumed. Mr. Felder took Celeste to Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital where another woman doctor said her inflamed tonsils were not enough to cause the convulsions. "It might be lead poisoning," she said after examination.

She suggested the child be transfered to Cumberland Hospital, where facilities for treating her were greater. Cumberland doctors agreed with the lead poisoning diagnosis and did what could be done for Celeste. But it was too late. She died at 4:15 a. m. up, however, and a private physician was consulted.

Told Not to Worry.

He said Celeste had intestinal grippe, gave her penicillin, and told her parents not to worry.

Celeste got worse. Her crying turned to screams. She couldn't hold any food. The doctor said she would improve soon, but she didn't.

Monday, Mr. Felder called in another doctor. He said the child had a virus infection. Again, it was nothing to worry about. Celeste took her medicine and her screams grew louder.

Out of Her Head.

Tuesday, she went out of her head before lapsing into unconsciousness. Her father rushed her to Kings County Hospital, where a third physician examined her.

"Upper respiratory infection," he said. Mr. Felder pleaded she was too sick for that, but said the doctor gave the baby more medicine and sent her home.

All day yesterday, convulsions shook Celeste's tiny frame. She became unconscious again last night. In desperation Mr. Felder called police. They sent an ambulance which took the sick youngster to Bushwick Hospital.

Sent Home Again.

A woman doctor there, a hospital spokesman said, looked at Celeste's throat and said she had a bad case of tonsillitis. Take her home, let her rest, give her medicine, she advised.

"You don't understand," Mr. Felder cried, almost in tears, "My baby's dying."

But the doctor insisted it "would

Telegram

Times
8-23-51
New York
NY

19c 1951 Pennsylvania

Refused by 2 Hospitals, Veteran Dies at Home

Afro-American Sat. 9-29-51

PHILADELPHIA — Mrs. Eva Miller, mother of Willie Conner, 35, of 1812 W. Jefferson St., said last week that the Naval Hospital and the Philadelphia General Hospital had both refused to accept her son as a patient notwithstanding the fact that he was suffering from continuous hemorrhages.

When her son was refused by the hospital, Mrs. Miller returned him to his home where he died the next day.

Officials at both hospitals admitted that Conner had asked for treatment on last Tuesday. The Naval Hospital explained that it did not take tubercular patients, while the Philadelphia General said its tubercular ward was crowded to capacity.

Baltimore.

Was on City List

The Philadelphia General also said that an examination of Conner gave no indication that his condition was serious, and he was advised to gain admittance through the City Health Department — a process which takes several days.

Health Department officials said that Conner's name was on the waiting list but his admittance had been held up because of the long list. Conner was a Navy veteran.

19c 1951

Tennessee

Memphis Hospital That Turned Away Pregnant Mother May Change Policy

Defender Sat. 9-22-51 Baltimore, Md.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The case of a young expectant mother, who was refused admission to John Gaston hospital here and later gave birth to twins on the front porch of her home, has led hospital officials to recommend to its board of trustees that all pregnant patients be admitted for delivery of their babies.

The 22-year-old woman, Mrs. Sina Donaldson, wife of a cotton gin employee, gave birth, unattended, to two girls on the front porch of her home last month. The second infant died shortly after birth, strangled by the umbilical cord.

The hospital has a policy of sending expectant Negro mothers home to have their children, except in cases of first-born babies, or when complications are apparent.

The decision to recommend a change of policy was reached at a two-hour conference session called by Lawrence Dean, hospital administrator, and attended by all persons involved in the incident.

Dean said the hospital delivers 450 babies a month, 150 at the homes of the patients. The home delivery teams, composed of a Memphis and Shelby county health nurse and a third or fourth year medical student, were organized to combat a serious bed shortage.

19c 1951 Virginia

Negroes Do Not Get Full Benefits

Virginia Doctors Discuss Hospital Discriminations

Journal and Guide

NORFOLK — Negroes in some communities are forced to travel away from their homes, to avail themselves of health insurance benefits, stated Dr. L. C. Downing, of Roanoke, Va., at a Wednesday afternoon session of the Old Dominion Medical Society, meeting in Norfolk.

Dat. 6-30-51

Stating that this problem was as much a part of "Medical Economics," as compulsory health insurance versus voluntary, (the topic actually under discussion), Dr. Downing reminded the gathering of Virginia Doctors that they could not treat their own patients in hospitals in some localities.

Norfolk Va.

Dr. Walter B. Martin, of Norfolk, featured speaker at this session, had previously told the 50, or so doctors present that, with proper education, voluntary insurance plans would be better, from all aspects, than a plan of compulsory nature.

* * *

HE CITED THE CASE of Britain's socialized medicine as an example. The British, he said, originally estimated the cost of their program at 170 million pounds, per year, (about 350 million dollars), but the actual cost had been closer to 450 million pounds, (or about 700 million dollars).

Dr. Martin claimed that the "lack of restraint" on the part of patients contributed to this rise in the cost of administering the British plan. People, he said, crowded doctors offices with minor complaints, making it difficult for persons in need of treatment to be examined.

19c

Furthermore, the doctor said, deterioration in the quality of treatment came about as a direct result of the overcrowding which resulted. Once admitted to hospitals, he said, patients had no desire to leave, thus prolonging their care, and making the actual cost of their treatment, housing, and feeding, far in excess of that covered by insurance premiums.

But the main argument of Negro doctors remained—Negroes do not receive an equitable share of benefits from insurances as long as the facilities of hospitals are not available to them.

19c Va

INTEGRATION of Negroes into the State Department of Health, admission of Negroes to medical schools in the state, and internships in Virginia also came in for their share of consideration, when the Society's business session was held Tuesday morning.

Proposed plans, to bring integration closer to reality, were turned over to Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, of Norfolk, and Dr. L. C. Downing, of Roanoke, members of the Steering Committee. Dr. and Dr. Downing, members of the sterring committee. Dr. Francis and Downing are members of the Virginia Council of Health and Medical Care.

THE WIVES, with an organization of their own, also held meetings and heard speakers Their unit, the Women's Auxiliary Old Dominion Medical Society, heard Mrs. Robert Stern, of Norfolk, discuss "The Family's Role in Developing Wholesome Citizens."

They plan, according to Mrs. J. B. Blayton, president of the organization, to attempt the establishment of a state scholarship fund to aid students interested in nurse training, public health, or dental technology.

They also hope, she said, to establish Parent Study Groups throughout the State, and make available to interested parents the advice of consultants in child care, training, and guidance.

* * *

TUESDAY'S PAPER, "Recent Advances in Surgery," was given by Dr. A. W. E. Bassette 3rd, of Hampton, Va., rather than by Dr. A. L. Kreuger, of

Dr. Bassette hailed the discovery and use of sulfa drugs, and antibiotics as "the greatest event in the field of surgery." He also stated that "stimulation of patients to resume normal activity soon after operations have caused a reduction in surgery complications, and length of hospitalization."

Operations inside the heart, he said, were a "crossing of the last surgical frontier."

19d 1951 Alabama

Voice Of The People

Folsom And The People

To the Editor: News.

Just a word in behalf of Big Jim Folsom. I wondered what folks would talk and write about when he went out of office, but they can't seem to know where to end. I think the trouble is Folsom was a friend to the poor class of people.

Fri. 3-23-51

I lived in Cullman during the first part of his administration. We didn't have a good road. So my husband wrote Big Jim concerning our problem. He got a road started soon, and now they have a fine highway from Arab to Birmingham.

Birmingham

Folsom helped get more pay for school teachers and tried to increase the old-age pension, but was blocked. He tried to do folks good, not harm.

Ala.

Some knock our governor now, as some did Folsom. We need love and unity if we are to have peace. I happened to know Big Jim and he knew me in Birmingham or anywhere else. So quit knocking him or any of our leaders and hope and pray they will succeed in their administration.

MRS. L. E. ETHERTON.

Glencoe, Ala., formerly of Arab, Ala., Rt. 2.

* * *

Hospitals For All

To the Editor: News

I read, with great anxiety and feeling of deep sympathy, the charges made by Dr. L. F. Swan in regard to his patient's death (The Birmingham News, Wednesday, March 14, 1951—Mrs. Emma Dangerfield, 117 Second Avenue, South). There are many who read and will read these charges, but only a few will know the feeling of utter confusion and frustration that enters into such charges.

Fri. 3-23-51

This is not an isolated case, nor a situation of singling out any hospital. It is a statement of fact that is mingled and deeply entwined in a deep-seated, generally inhuman attitude, not only of hospital admission of a patient, but the inadequacy of hospital facilities for caring for Negro patients.

We are now on the threshold of establishlishing a great medical center in Alabama. This is not being prepared for the patient who is sick and needing medical attention, but it appears that this is for the patient who can afford hospital fees before the exact nature of his case is determined.

Stated in this answer by the hospital superintendent, there are 27 private beds for Negroes in Jefferson Hospital—and 47 patients already in the beds. I am wondering how many of these are patients of Negro doctors. From my own experience, I know there are few if any, for once we see the need of hospitalization, our patients must be transferred or referred to a white physician for care.

Throughout the whole of Jefferson County, no Negro is allowed staff membership or courtesy privileges to avail his patients of a bed. We see the same kinds of illnesses, needing the same hospital care, with constant nursing services, life-sustaining fluids, whole blood, oxygen, special medication, surgical and obstetrical care, as other physicians. Our physicians are trained in hospitals and in schools outside this state, and return capable and learned men, duly licensed by the Board of Medical Examiners of this state to practice within its boundaries.

Hospital facilities? No! A place for further training to maintain the knowledge and skills already gained? No! We administer our medication, trusting God that we are safe, without guidance of X-ray, laboratory or aseptic facilities.

God is merciful and most of our patients survive; many die for the lack of constant attention, or funds, or connection of their private physician with a white physician.

Yes, I can see utter humiliation and frustration in such charges. The whole story must and will be told.

The Negro population in Jefferson County is almost 40 per cent of the total. There are 22 Negro physicians, and not one has full staff privileges at any hospital except for Holy Family Hospital in Ensley—a maternity hospital of 14 beds, and Children's Home Hospital, having 10 or 12 beds at the most. These 22 physicians are well trained, having many specialty skills, but only the patients' homes are available in which to use their skills. Their diagnoses and management of cases are excellent—they must be, to maintain a survival rate to approach those with hospital facilities.

Some years ago an idea was born in the form of Slossfield Health Center. That, too, went the way of many ideas. Now the building is only used to one-tenth its capacity. It could easily be converted into a hospital to ease the constant cry of lack of space and facilities.

Birmingham

Several drives have been started by public donation for a hospital. Each has bitten the dust. Public subscription in building a hospital is almost impossible, especially in time of emergency when taxes are high and a large portion of one's earnings go for taxes. On the other hand, a major portion of hospital care is a state, county and city responsibility.

Ala.

Look with me for a moment at some other cities: Atlanta, completing a hospital; St. Louis, with one of the larger hospitals in the nation; Nashville, Oklahoma City, Tuskegee, New Orleans—each of these cities is a medical center. Each city stands by her claim as a medical center by considering all the population—those able to pay and those not so able to pay; by considering persons of all races. These cities are looking to the future and are truly trying to make democracy live.

So, you see, charges may carry a great deal of untold meaning, and they are not trumped-up offenses that draw the fire. It would be well for Birmingham to think of its expansion on the basis of its hospital situation, for its greatness can be gained and maintained through sound, healthy and physically able bodies and minds.

L. D. GREEN, M. D.

2724½ 29th Avenue, North.

Hospitals Barred To Negro Doctors

ANOTHER MATTER of considerable importance must inevitably arise whenever the matter of hospitalization of Negro patients comes up. That is the fact that Negro doctors in Birmingham have no place in which to hospitalize their patients and still retain charge of the cases. Not one accredited hospital in the city permits that.

News

The situation seems to be quite unrealistic. The matter of segregation is not in point, for no one has ever suggested that colored and white patients be unsegregated or that colored and white doctors practice in the same wards or divisions of the hospitals. But facilities and arrangements are urgently needed which would permit qualified Negro physicians to treat their own patients in certain parts of the city's hospitals. Especially would such an arrangement be desirable in a publicly supported hospital.

Thurs. 3-22-51

It will be recalled that a campaign was carried on not long ago to raise funds for an all-Negro hospital to be built in Ensley and managed by a Catholic society. Such a hospital is only part of the answer to the problem. That hospital has not yet been built. Changes have been brought about in the Hill-Burton hospital aid program as a result of national conditions.

Birmingham

Ala.

Only 22 Negro doctors practice in Birmingham now. There is inadequate incentive for other capable Negro doctors to come to this city. Well-trained physicians are reluctant to practice in a city where there are no hospital or clinical facilities at their disposal.

A disease germ cannot be segregated. So long as the more than 200,000 Negroes in Jefferson County get less than adequate medical care, their standards of health cannot be as high as they should be. That means that the more than 300,000 white persons in the county will also find it difficult to maintain proper health standards for themselves. For perfectly selfish reasons, if for no other, it would seem sensible to encourage all Negroes, including Negro doctors, to do everything they can to improve health standards among their own people. Failure to provide hospital and clinical facilities for Negro doctors is one sure way to keep Negro health standards among their own people. Failure to provide hospital and clinical facilities for Negro doctors is one sure way to keep Negro health standards low.

The old Hillman Hospital has been for some years given over almost entirely to teaching facilities. The dental school has already moved into new quarters; the medical school will soon move, also. A great deal of space in Hillman will thus be released. Some of it is, of course, needed for offices and laboratories. Surely some of it, however, can be used as increased bed space for patients. Could not that space be made available for a hospital for Negroes manned by Negro nurses and staffed, at least in part, by Negro doctors?

The Medical College of Alabama has a new dean coming this Spring to take over the problems of the school. Working with those already in authority in the university and the hospital, he will have to formulate a good many policies. He is a man of wide experience in administrative duties. It may be confidently hoped he will give a great deal of serious attention to the matters discussed here: (1) the problem of handling emergency cases at Jefferson-Hillman, and (2) the problem of finding a place in which the city's Negro physicians can give hospital and clinical service to their own patients.

Voice Of The People

All-Negro Hospital

To the Editor:

A city is known by what sojourners from other places say and write about it to their relatives still living in the old country, state and home town. Alabama has many Northerners with established homes and enterprises. Birmingham is one of the most talked-about Southern cities in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Birmingham is a representative Southern city. Northerners living in Birmingham wish to speak well of and not be ashamed of their adopted city.

News

Thurs. 3-29-51

There is no thinking Yankee living in the Deep South who objects to reasonable race segregation. Yankees do object to mistreatment of and denial of human rights and privileges for the Negro. Separation of churches, schools, places of amusement and residential areas is no great hardship and denial of rights when based upon equality of opportunity.

Negroes are one section of "we the people," and as such are entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," which necessitates protection of the individual and assistance to the individual when assistance is needed.

Birmingham

Ala.

In Jefferson County live 200,000 Negroes and 300,000 white persons. Since segregation is the established rule in Alabama, it is only justice that Jefferson County should tax the people for the erection of an all-Negro hospital. This is far more necessary than a $4,000,000 City Hall our city officials relax in, an unnecessary water works purchase, underpasses and overpasses. It is more Christ-like than $1,000,000 churches.

As a matter of justice, as a matter of right, as a matter of true democracy, imperial Jefferson County should build an all-Negro hospital.

W. G. KITTS.

1216 Woodland Avenue.

Status Of A Hospital For Negroes

The need for a hospital in Jefferson County to which Negro doctors might take their patients and in which they might practice seemed, some months ago, to be in prospect of being partially met by generous public support of a campaign to raise funds for the building of such a hospital facility.

The Catholic Sisters of Charity of Nazareth owned some land in the Tuxedo Junction section of Ensley. On it they had caused to be erected a wooden structure which served almost wholly as a lying-in hospital for Negro cases. It was and still is well managed by the Sisters, but because of its lack of funds, equipment and space, it is still an unaccredited hospital.

The Sisters, however, are an extremely energetic group. For a long time, in cooperation with other Catholic groups, they strove to accumulate sufficient funds to enlarge and improve the facilities already there. They accumulated a sum of $100,000 in cash. But that amount is not nearly enough to build the sort of hospital they envisioned.

3-29-51

* * *

Then others began to take an interest. Finally a group of business men, many of them not Catholic, decided to lend a helping hand in making plans and in seeking funds. The work was started with the belief that for each dollar raised in cash there would be $2 supplied by the federal government under terms of the Hill-Burton hospital aid law.

It was determined to raise $150,000 by public solicitation to be added to the $100,000 already in hand. To that sum then would be added $500,000 of federal funds, giving $750,000 for the erection of a 60-to-70-bed hospital and accompanying clinical facilities. To all intents it would be largely a charity hospital for Negroes in which Negro doctors would treat their own patients. The Sisters agreed to underwrite any operating loss.

The state representative for the Hill-Burton funds was asked to come from Montgomery. He surveyed the site in Ensley, recommended purchase of an additional block of land. That land was acquired by cash purchase. Plans to meet the representative's suggestions were drawn up and approved.

* * *

Then the public campaign to raise $150,000 was started and carried to a successful conclusion. The sum of $250,000 was put on deposit in a Birmingham bank, where it now remains. But the work of building has not started. Appropriations for the Hill-Burton fund were made by Congress, but have not, in the present national emergency, been released by the president.

So the matter presently stands.

* * *

The site for the hospital is very close to the Ensley plants of the T. C. I., the Republic Steel & Iron Company furnaces and the plant of the Woodward Iron Company. Thus the hospital is to be located in a strategic defense area.

Sen. Lister Hill has been urged by interested Birmingham citizens to use his influence to get matching funds for the hospital under terms of a pending bill to provide funds for the erection of hospitals, housing and community facilities in defense areas.

Sen. Hill points out that there are bills in both House and Senate to provide such funds. They have not yet been passed. Mr. Hill has promised to press on in behalf of obtaining funds for this particular project.

* * *

Meanwhile the situation remains bad in Jefferson County. It will not improve until considerable space is given in hospitals already in existence—especially in the tax-supported Jefferson-Hillman Hospital—for Negro patients who can be served by Negro doctors of their own choice.

19d 1951 Alabama

Problems Of Life-And-Death In Birmingham

By Douglas L. Hunt

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at approximately 3 p.m., a Negro doctor was called to the home of a Negro woman. When he arrived, he recognized that she was desperately ill, needed immediate hospitalization, perhaps surgery.

The Negro doctor could not treat the patient after she was admitted to a hospital, because no Negro physician is permitted to practice in any accredited hospital in Birmingham. Therefore this doctor called a white physician and arranged that the white doctor meet the patient and the Negro doctor at the emergency room of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital. The Negro physician believed that arrangements had been made to admit his patient to a bed in the hospital.

The case was not a charity case. The patient had insurance. Furthermore, the Negro doctor informed the patient's husband, a long-time employe of a Birmingham business concern, that he would need to have money in his possession when he and his wife reached the hospital. The husband had $50 in cash.

The patient was delivered by ambulance to the emergency room of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital before 4 p.m. The Negro doctor was there. So was the white physician. As soon as he saw the patient, he too recognized she was very ill and made every effort to have her admitted as his patient.

Then began a series of tragic happenings.

* * *

And Then They Waited

THE NEGRO DOCTOR insists that he was informed a bed was available. The white doctor also is certain that he had found a bed for the patient.

The Negro doctor, the ambulance driver, a friend of the patient and the patient's husband, they say, were then informed they'd have to wait while the admitting clerk saw other applicants who were there ahead of this very ill woman. She was left on a stretcher in the hall of the building while her Negro friends and the white physician tried to obtain admittance for her.

The husband was informed that he must make a cash deposit of $100 before his wife could be admitted. He had $50 in cash with him, but he was told he must produce $50 more. He called his employer, explained the situation. The concern informed the hospital that it would stand good for the second $50, and that a check for that amount would be delivered to the hospital the next morning.

Nevertheless the patient was refused admittance. It was the understanding of her doctors, of her husband and of her friend that she was refused because the husband could not produce $100 in cash at the moment.

About 6:30 p.m., after the patient had been lying on a stretcher in the hall across from the emergency room of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital for at least two and a half hours, she was put back in the ambulance and taken home. Her husband was told to bring her back to the hospital the next morning, when he was to have $100 in cash.

The patient was never returned to the hospital. She died at approximately 8 o'clock the same night.

This account of events has been carefully checked for accuracy.

It should be understood that admittance to the hospital would have been no assurance that the patient's life could have been saved. She might have died anyway.

The fact remains that the patient was extremely ill, as attested by two physicians, that she was inside the hospital building, that she was denied admittance and was taken home. The fact also is that she died little more than an hour after being returned to her home.

* * *

To Get In, Put Up $100

ADMINISTRATOR ARTHUR BAILEY of the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital was interviewed on a later date. He, of course, did not see the patient; there is no reason why he should have seen her. Nor did he talk with either of the two doctors while they were in the building. When he was informed of the events which had occurred, Mr. Bailey insisted that on the day and at the time the woman was in the hall near the emergency room, there was no bed available for her.

Mr. Bailey said that not until some days after the events did he know that the matter of money had been involved. Yet he makes the point that—emergencies aside—when a patient is presented to the hospital as a prospective pay patient a deposit must be made in advance in order to assure the hospital of final payment. When the case is likely to involve surgery, that amount is usually $100. Especially is it necessary for the hospital to have that advance deposit when the patient is a stranger to the hospital. Mr. Bailey makes the point that Jefferson-Hillman already has unpaid accounts on its books of more than $300,000, and it does not wish that sum to be enlarged if it can help it.

Mr. Bailey also states that hospital practice everywhere requires an entering patient to make proper advance financial arrangements.

This case, however, was one of emergency nature. Under such circumstances, says Mr. Bailey, the matter of money does not control. From Mr. Bailey's point of view, the sole reason why this patient was not admitted was that there was no room for her in the hospital.

Mr. Bailey says that Jefferson-Hillman is full to capacity and beyond almost every day. That statement applies, he says, to both charity wards and room for pay patients, both for colored and white. Mr. Bailey took this writer on a tour of the hospital, indicating how crowded were conditions. He showed ward rooms intended to hold three or four beds in which are now six or seven. He showed private rooms intended for one patient now holding two.

There can be no doubt that the beds reserved for Negro patients are rarely vacant. There are approximately 175 beds for Negroes in Jefferson-Hillman. Of that number 27 are for private pay patients. On Tuesday, March 6, the day in question, Mr. Bailey indicates there were 47 private Negro patients in the space normally taken by 27.

Mr. Bailey insists that there comes a time when it is impossible to put up another bed anywhere. There is, he says, a limit to all things. On Tuesday, March 6, he says, the hospital had reached that limit. Therefore the desperately ill woman was turned away from Jefferson-Hillman, even though the case was admittedly of emergency status.

* * *

Code Of Hospital Ethics

A RECOGNIZED WORK on hospital administration is "Hospital Organization and Management," by Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, professor of hospital administration and director of program in hospital administration, Northwestern University. The book was published in 1947.

Quoted in the book is the General Code of Hospital Ethics formulated by the American Hospital Association and the American College of Hospital Administrators. It was released on Nov. 29, 1941. Under heading "A.—General Principles: (1) Objectives of the Hospital" appears this statement: "To render care to the sick and injured is the primary responsibility of the hospital. . . . Reluctance to interfere, pecuniary gain, or any other factor must never be permitted to jeopardize the welfare of the patient or the reputation of the hospital."

Other quotations from Dr. MacEachern's book:

"Patients brought to the emergency room must be very carefully examined. If there is the least doubt concerning the advisability of sending a patient home after the examination and treatment have been given, he is to be admitted to the hospital for further observation.

"Emergency service must be given at any hour of the day or night to anyone brought to the hospital in an emergent condition." (P. 255.)

"The hospital has the right to choose whom it will admit, subject only to serious emergency. . . ." (P. 864.)

"Except in case of emergency, the hospital should conduct an investigation before the patient is admitted to determine if he is unable to pay for medical care and hospital service. In case of emergency, investigation should be made as soon as possible after admission." (P. 869.)

"In case of shortage of beds, the admitting office shall keep a waiting list and shall admit all patients in the order of such list. Exception to this rule may be made only when the attending physician states over his signature that a patient, not in turn for admission is seriously ill." (P. 963.)

"The emergency department is maintained for the treatment of patients suffering from a condition which requires immediate care, whether this be medical or surgical. . . ." (P. 985.)

The News made inquiry of other hospitals in Birmingham concerning admission practices of emergency cases. It consulted the administrators of South Highlands Infirmary, the two Baptist Hospitals, St. Vincent's, East End Memorial, Carraway Methodist and the Children's Hospital. Without exception, the administrators informed this paper that they could not conceive of a situation in which admission would be denied a properly certified emergency case. Two of the administrators, speaking separately on different days, used much the same phraseology. In essence each said that, if necessary, he would set up a bed in his own office to take care of an emergency, if no other space was at that moment available.

Such statements do not mean, of course, that a case admitted as an emergency must necessarily remain in the admitting hospital. The patient, after receiving preliminary and necessary care, may be removed to another hospital under certain circumstances. Some hospitals do not ordinarily accept charity patients, but it is declared that a charity case will be admitted if it seems necessary to save a life. Some do not have provision for Negro patients; yet no administrator said he would refuse to accept a Negro emergency case should necessity arise. He would, however, as soon as possible have the Negro case moved into a hospital with ward or room facilities for colored. But if an emergency case were presented, he would accept that case regardless of the financial standing or the race of the patient.

Father Purcell Oper 00,000 162-Bed Hospital At City Of St. Jude

Last Sunday some three thousand people took the opportunity to see and examine at close range the newest addition to the famed City of St. Jude at Montgomery, Ala.

Father Harold Purcell opened for public inspection his $1,500,000 162-bed hospital.

Sixteen years ago Father Purcell came to Montgomery to aid the Negro people. Towards this objective he set out to build a "city" that would provide better health and educational facilities.

From a small clinic located in a house in downtown Montgomery, he moved to a new location three miles from the center of town and, at that time, seemingly out in the country. Today the growth of the city has brought Montgomery out to meet Father Purcell's "city."

Father Purcell dedicated his project to St. Jude, "the saint of the impossible." What has been accomplished in the past 16 years justifies the dedication.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the hospital just completed, the City of St. Jude has a large administration building, a church, a grade and high school building. All buildings are of brick with stone trim and make a very imposing sight on Highway 31 going south to Mobile. Today there are 1,300 students in the school, 700 are Negro veterans. There are 50 teachers.

The City of St. Jude is a monument to the generosity of thousands of people, Protestants, Jews and Catholics from every section of the United States as well as Ireland, Scotland and England. Contributions came in many sizes but mostly in one dollar bills. Before the building of the hospital, the City had cost some $2,000,000, all of which came in contributions.

* * *

IN BUILDING the hospital, Father Purcell received a government grant of $500,000 through the Hill-Burton Law. The other $1,000,000 came from some 80,000 contributors, mainly from among the poor. The largest single donation was for $25,000 from a Miss Mary McNamara, Rapid City, S. D. In recognition of this generosity, the name of her mother, Catherine McNamara, was cut in stone over the main entrance of the hospital.

* * *

THE HOSPITAL has 13 operating rooms, including four for major operations, and one for minor, one emergency, one eye, one ear, nose and throat, two delivery, two labor, and two dental. The operating and delivery departments are air-conditioned.

Other outstanding features are lounges for the convenience of visitors, sound-proof ceilings, sound absorbing corridor floors, to-ceiling tile on kitchen and operating room walls, four deep freeze rooms, besides the regular 30-cubic-foot refrigerators, specialized stoves for baking, deep-frying and vegetable cooking.

Bedroom walls are pastel, and the beautiful wood furniture is made of havillo, imported from Mexico. All beds have individual blood transfusion stands, attached bed steps and equipment for giving oxygen.

* * *

ARCHITECT is Joseph C. Maschi, Montgomery. The Beers Construction Company is general contractor.

It is expected that the hospital will be dedicated next November. His Excellency, the Most Rev. T. J. Toolen, D.D., under whose patronage the City of St. Jude has been built will officiate at the ceremony. The Hon. Lister Hill, senior Senator from Alabama, and co-sponsor of the Hill-Burton Bill, will also attend.

Father Purcell is a native of Philadelphia. As founder and director of the City of St. Jude he is engaged in his third career in the priesthood. The now 71-year-old priest, in his early years in the priesthood was a noted preacher; later he became the founder and editor of the national Catholic monthly, The Sign; and later still, when he was 54, he came to Alabama to devote the rest of his life to aiding the Negro people.

Catholic Week

Cal 5-3-51

Catholic Week

5-51

See: Code- 30d -1951
(Tuskegee V A Unit)

19d 1951

Alabama

Tuskegee VA Unit Dedicated

$1.5 Million Addition Is In Memory Of White, Negro Doctors

Advertiser

By GEOFFREY BIRT
Alabama Journal Staff Writer

Wed. 4-11-51

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 10—A 100-bed wing to the Veterans Administration Hospital for Negroes was dedicated here Tuesday at sun-lit ceremonies that highlighted the John A. Andrew Clinic meeting.

Montgomery Ala.

The $1,500,000 wing contains the most modern equipment and was dedicated to the memory of a white and Negro doctor: the late Dr. Roy Kracke, former dean of the University of Alabama Medical College, and Dr. Charles R. Drew, former head of the department of surgery at Howard University and examiner for the American Board of Surgery.

The dedication address was given by Dr. Edwin J. Rose, assistant director of hospital operations, VA, Washington.

Dr. Covalt Speaks

Earlier, delegates heard Dr. Donald A. Covalt, New York, describe the latest techniques he has developed for rehabilitating adults suffering from hemiplegia, a form of partial paralysis.

Tuskegee has had a team of Negro medical experts engaged in this work for the past 12 months.

A Negro polio expert, Dr. J. W. Chennault, Tuskegee, said that polio seems to be increasing and that he believes there have been changes in the types of virus connected with this disease.

"Polio is striking adults more frequently now. It seems to be more and more affecting the older age groups," he said.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, addressed the delegates.

Advertiser

In his dedicatory speech Dr. Rose expressed the VA's appreciation for the help given by the American medical, dental and nursing professions and said the program would have been "difficult, if not impossible," without their efforts.

Wed. 4-11-51

Renews VA Pledge

Dr. Rose also renewed the VA pledge to see that eligible veterans continue to receive "the present high quality" of medical treatment.

"And in any decision between quality and quantity," he said, "quality must and shall be mandatory."

The VA, Dr. Rose continued, is "determined to provide for the veterans the best medical care at government expense.

"We are interested in seeing to it that veteran with physical or mental handicaps insurred as the result of their service in war, are given every opportunity to replace lost occupational skills with new ones, so that they may take their rightful places in our economic life, and earn an independent livelihood."

The 500 doctors attending the clinic also participated in panel discussions on various medical subjects.

Among the speakers were Dr. Irving D. London, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. Lyndon M. Hill, Harlem Hospital, New York City; Dr. Donald Keeler, Howard University School of Medicine, Washington, and Dr. Reuben Kahn, University of Michigan, who developed the Kahn blood test.

Doctor accuses hospital—

J.-H. says claim woman refused entry for lack of funds 'an error'

A Negro doctor today charged that the "inhuman" attitude of the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital in refusing admission to a patient of his had led to the woman's death.

Dr. L. F. Swan, physician and surgeon, 829 South 15th Street, in a letter to local authorities, complained that the hospital refused admission to Mrs. Emma Dangerfield, 117 Second Avenue, South.

Dr. Swan stated the hospital admitting clerk had demanded $100 in advance and that the patient was not admitted to the hospital despite another doctor's insistence that this might lead to her death.

News

The Negro doctor said the woman's husband presented $50 to the hospital and that when the admitting clerk demanded $100, he had asked his employers at the Southern Farmer Magazine to intercede.

Wed, 3-14-51

Despite the fact the man's employers called the hospital and said that the remaining $50 was on its way, admission was refused until the money arrived at the hospital, the doctor said.

* * *

DR. SWAN SAID he had diagnosed that the woman was suffering from an ailment requiring hospital care. He said he had brought the patient to the hospital but because a Negro doctor cannot practice there, he had called a white doctor into the case. The white doctor, Dr. H. L. Jackson, sought admission of the patient but this was refused.

The patient died that night.

In his letter Dr. Swan said that "it's inhuman to conduct a hospital with such an inflexible financial policy that human beings are denied life-saving treatment for a lack of such an insignificant sum as $50."

Birmingham, Ala.

Arthur L. Bailey, administrator of the hospital said that Dr. Swan's letter was "in error."

He said that admission for Mrs. Dangerfield was being sought on an emergency basis and that "in an emergency we never make any issue about money or where funds are going to come from."

"Mrs. Dangerfield was not admitted," Mr. Bailey said, "because there was no bed in which to put her.

"We have only 27 private beds for Negro patients. On that day we had 47 private Negro patients in the space that normally is taken by 27. We even had some of these private patients in space allocated for charity cases.

"I personally have been turning down many Negro patients only because we have no beds in which to put them."

MR. BAILEY said his office had received the request from Dr. Jackson and that he personally had made an effort to find a bed for the woman, but none was available.

"At no time," he said, "was money mentioned to me and in an emergency I was not going to discuss money. My concern was first to get that woman into the hospital, if there was a bed to put her in."

Mr. Bailey added that he cannot understand why the Jefferson-Hillman should be singled out, as there are seven other hospitals in the city accepting Negro patients. He said "apparently no attempt was made to take her to another hospital after we told the doctor we had no bed here."

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ror Negro Doctors And Their Patients

Another civic organization has gone on record as recognizing the necessity of finding hospital space in Birmingham where Negro doctors can treat their own patients. The Birmingham Section of the National Council of Jewish Women has passed a resolution to that effect and has transmitted it to the trustees of the University of Alabama.

A somewhat similar resolution was passed a week ago by the Young Men's Business Club.

News

Thus the people of Birmingham are giving evidence of growing more aware of one of the most serious health problems facing the community. Only 22 Negro doctors practice in Jefferson County, there are more than 200,000 Negro residents. That means that the ratio of Negroes to Negro doctors is just about 10,000 to one. Nor is it likely that many other capable Negro doctors will locate in Birmingham so long as they cannot make use of hospitals and clinical facilities for their own patients.

One reason that the matter especially calls for attention at this particular time is that with the removal of the dental and medical schools from the Hillman Building to their own quarters across the street there will be space available in Hillman for beds for Negroes.

Tues, 4-10-51

Surely in an institution supported by public taxes — Negroes pay taxes at exactly the same rates that white people do—there should be a section for Negro patients attended by their own Negro physician.

Birmingham Ala.

That is the point the resolution sent to the university's trustees so rightly makes. The situation existing at present is labeled by the resolution as "appalling" and "a blot on the reputation of our community." It is a danger to lives of Negroes and as such lowers health standards for all the people of the district.

Blamed for Death Of Woman Refused Entry to Facility

Examiner

4-21

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Birmingham branch of the NAACP in a letter to the City Commission blasted the four "roadblocks" in the way of doctors and sick people in Birmingham.

The letter, dated April 5, went to Mayor Cooper Green, Eugene (Bull) Connor and J. W. Morgan, associate members, bitterly criticized the refusal of Jefferson-Hillman hospital on refusal to admit Mrs. Emma Dangerfield, who subsequently died, because she did not have cash in hand.

BLAMED FOR DEATH

The NAACP letter blamed the death on the hospital's "admission policy and practice (which is) based upon race and tradition" (2) the "closed" to Negro pattern of the Alabama Medical Association and its county units which "in effect influences and determines the policy and pattern of institutional medicine and hospital practices."

It asked the city and county officials to "lift your voices and utilize your offices to rectify social wrongs and scandalous injustices thrust upon loyal and faithful citizens simply because of their race, color and lack of effective voting power."

Defender
Sat.
7-29-51
Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION members gather in St. Louis for their annual convention. Membership is comprised of hospital administrators from all over the United States. Left to right front row: Mrs. Idelle E. Henry, superintendent, Parkside hospital, Detroit; Miss Ruth Booker, Community hospital, Reading, Pa., Mrs. Lillian N. Daniels, record librarian, Parkside hospital; Mrs. Mattie L. Ridley, record librarian, Mercy Douglas hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. Harriette Clark Chambliss, resident physician, Gallinger Municipal hospital, Washington, D. C.; Edward D. Irons, Taft, Okla.; Virgil McKnight, superintendent, Homer H. Phillips hospital, St. Louis. Second row: G. C. Birchette, superintendent, Houston Negro hospital, Houston, Tex.; Eugene H. Bradley, administrator, Kate B. Reynolds hospital, Winston Salem, N. C.; Dr. E. Stanley Grannum, administrator, Whittaker Memorial hospital, Newport News, Va.; S. Tanner Stafford, superintendent, Florida A and M College hospital, Tallahassee; Cleveland R. Chambliss, assistant administrator, Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C.; William T. Mason, administrative superintendent, Norfolk Community hospital, Norfolk, Va.; Edward D. Irons, business administrator, Taft State hospital, Taft, Okla. —Andrews photo.

Inter-Racial Hospital Is Dedicated At West Memphis

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark., Oct. 29—Dedication ceremonies were held here last week for the new inter-racial $1,200.000 Crittenden Memorial Hospital.

Sen. J. W. Fullbright (D. Ark.) was the principal speaker at the event which opened the three-story 100-bed institution.

Sen. Fullbright called the hospital a concrete example of racial tolerance for all the nation to see.

"This is the real answer of South to the misguided policies of the reformers of the North," he said. "I think that one of the points of greatest significance about your hospital is that its facilities are available equally to both white and Negro citizens."

The hospital, dedicated to the heroic war dead of Crittenden county, was built from aid received from the 1946 Hill-Burton Act.

Advocate

Nov. 3-51

Jackson Miss.

Ass't. Superintendent

Nurse Quits 'Terrible Conditions'

Courier
Sat. 3-17-51
Pittsburgh Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Describing conditions at Alameda County's Highland Hospital as "terrifying," Miss Nadine Byrd, former night superintendent at the facility last week told an investigating committee that she resigned because "my conscience would not permit me to go on."

She was one of fifty-seven nurses to turn in their resignations during a "revolt" over what some termed "intolerable conditions." The mass resignations followed that of Miss Marguerite McLean, former superintendent of nurses at the institution.

TWO OTHER PROBES

Miss Byrd's accusations included some that charged that patients often had to stand as long as twelve hours unattended in the hospital emergency department.

19 Calif

While all of the testimony given the committee by some nurses and doctors did not support Miss Byrd's charges, enough was given to bear out the contention that all was not well in face of the mass resignations which are gradually being refilled by new nurses. Miss Byrd is a graduate nurse with a master's degree from Columbia University.

Besides the committee's investigation, two other separate investigations last week were being planned, one by the Alameda-Contra Costa Medical Association, and another by Alameda County's AFL Central Labor Council.

NURSE NADINE BYRD
"... conditions were terrifying"

19d 1951 D.C.

'Primarily for Negroes'

D.C. Hospital Plan Causes Wide Rift In Nation's Capital

Courier

Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON—The McMillan Bill, authorizing construction of a $4,000,000, 200-bed hospital in northeast Washington, "primarily for Negroes," was introduced in the House of Representatives last week. The bill, known as House Resolution 1209, has thrown race leadership in the nation's capital into two warring factions on the issue of segregation.

Rep. John L. McMillan, chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, who introduced the controversial measure is a South Carolina Dixiecrat. The conflicting Negro factions are led by the Rev. Amos H Carnegie, executive director of the National Hospital Foundation Inc., which he terms a "Negro self-help movement" and the Rev Stephen G. Spottswood, D. C. NAACP president, who says that he is opposed to segregated hospitals and that the plan is "fantastic."

HALF-AND-HALF

Under terms of the bill, the Federal Government would provide two million dollars, but only after the National Hospital Foundation had raised an equal amount.

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie describes his movement as a nation wide, inter-church organization with a potential fifteen million membership.

The foundation held its first fund-raising rally at Uline Arena here with Henry A. Wallace, former Vice President and 1948 candidate for President on the Progressive party ticket, as principal speaker.

DEFINITE DIVISION

Negro leadership is definitely divided on the project and the Rev. Spottswood, who is listed as NHA treasurer on its letterheads has announced that he disassociated himself from the project more than a month ago on anti-jim crow grounds and that the plans for raising money are impractical.

The Rev. E. C. Smith of the Metropolitan Baptist Church characterized the project as "unworkable."

However the resourceful Rev. Mr. Carnegie is undismayed by the criticism. He said the Washington hospital plan is merely the first one.

TO OTHER CITIES

On Friday, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie told The Courier his organization plans to "build, equip and endow a modern hospital in every city where there are 10,000 Negores or more."

Said the Rev. Mr. Carnegie. "NHF is a national Negro welfare agency. These hospitals will mean that adequate facilities will be provided for the care of the sick and for the training and practice of physicians, nurses and members of allied professions."

He said that the NHF is a Negro self-help movement "which aims to inspire 15,000,000 Negroes to begin to provide their proportionate share of the institutions needed, as far as they are able."

FINANCE PLAN

He said the plans would be financed through membership of $1, $5, $10 and $50 memberships "which are to be collected through 43,000 Negro churches, under the direction of the ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie, whose home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., but who now resides here, did not say what city will next receive his attention.

NHF headquarters at 1615 Fourteenth Street, N. W., lists on its letterhead the Rev. J. H. Marshall as president; Mrs. L. R. Matthews as secretary, and a board of directors consisting of fourteen prominent professional and civic leaders here.

Negro Hospital

Post

The National Hospital Foundation is absolutely correct in assuming that it is time the Negroes in this country do something for themselves. I doubt seriously, however, if the perpetuation of the segregation system is the right "something."

The Administration, in its aid to medicine program has pointed out the necessity for more hospitals, more medical schools, and more of everything that is even remotely connected with the medical profession. It is laudable that a minority group is willing to take the lead in a field where leadership is so necessary.

It is generally accepted that Negroes comprise one third of the District of Columbia's population. If there is need for more hospital beds, (and there is) and if Congressman McMillan is willing to ask Congress to appropriate half the cost, then half the cost of a hospital to meet the District's needs should be six million dollars. The National Hospital Foundation must realize that the training of personnel comes before the erection of hospitals. It is in this field that the shortcomings are the most acute.

A National Hospital Foundation should mean what it implies, not as it is at present, a National Negro Hospital Foundation. Negroes subscribing to the plan as outlined by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie (letter published January 14) must weigh the relative merits of alleviating one ill, as opposed to the perpetuation of another.

WILBUR J. JOHNSON.

Washington.

Washington

4-Million Dollar Negro Hospital Provided in Bill

McMillan Sponsors Measure in House; Several Leaders Oppose Project

By Thomas Winship

Post Reporter

Post

Jan 19-51

Washington D.C.

A bill to authorize construction of a four-million-dollar, 200-bed hospital in northeast Washington, primarily for Negroes, will be introduced in the House today, Representative John L. McMilan (D., S.C.) said ast night.

The House District Committee Chairman said he is sponsoring the measure.

Several Negro leaders said last night they strongly oppose the proposal.

Under terms of hte bill, the Federal Government would provide two million dollars, but only after the National Hospital Foundation Inc. had raised an equal amount for the project.

National Organization

The Foundation is headed by Rev. Andrews Amos H. Carnegie, jr. of Brooklyn, New York. It was described to the House District Committee staff as a Nation-wide, inter-church organization with a potential 15 million membership.

Last month the Foundation held its first fund-raising meeting at Uline Area. Henry A. Wallace, former vice president and 1948 candidate for president on the Progressive Party ticket, was principal speaker. Between 50 and 100 persons attended the meeting.

Rev. W. H. Jernagin, pastor of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church here, said "opinion is definitely divided" on the hospital venture.

Rev. E. C. Smith of the Metropolitan Baptist Church characterized the project as "unworkable." He doubted whether the necessary two million dollars could be raised.

Calls Method 'Fantastic'

Rev. Stephen G. Spottsford, pastor of the John Wesley A.M.E. Zion Church, said he "disassociated" himself from the plan more than a month ago on grounds the method of raising money is "too fantastic." The money, he said, would be solicited through the Ngero churches. "We have a hard enough time raising money for our own church purposes, to say nothing of seeking funds for a Nation-wide undertaking."

The minister said he also is opposed to segregated hospitals.

Chairman McMillan plans also to file four bills which failed to pass in the last Congress. They would give tax exemption to personal property of veterans' organizations here, grant tax relief to pension checks of retired police and firemen, exempt restaurant maels, costing more than $1,25, from the District sales tax and permit chain grocery stores to sell wine and beer.

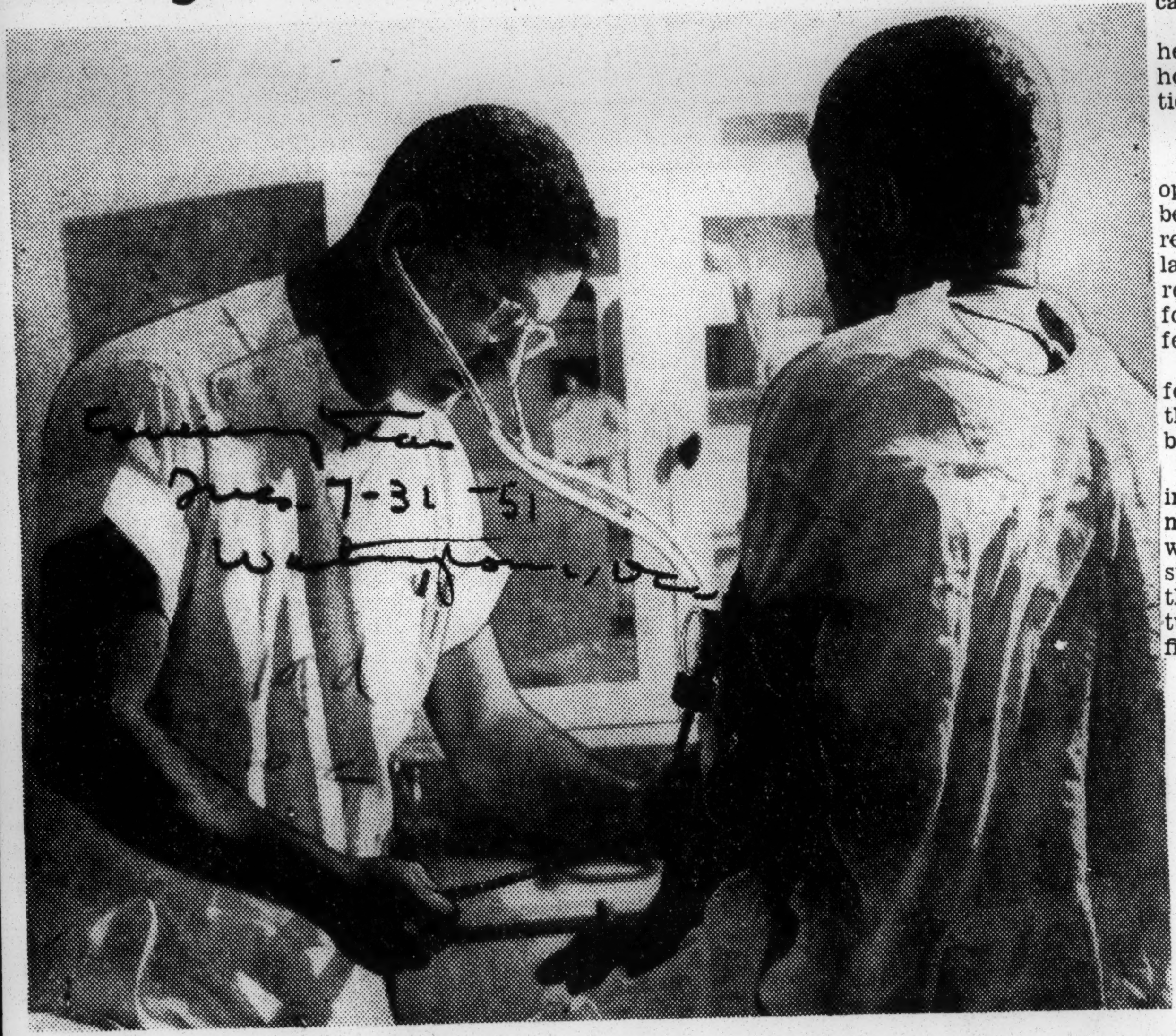
Two New District Bills

Two new District measures slated to go into the House hopper today would authorize dental hygienists to apply sodium fluoride to children's teeth (now only docotrs may give the treatment), and transfer jurisdiction of building and loan companies from the Comptroller of the Currency to the Home Loan Bank Board.

Yesterday was the first day in the new Congress when senators were allowed to file bills. Some 280 different pieces of legislation were introduced, including 10 local measures which Chairman Mathew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) previously had announced he would sponsor for his Senate District Committee to handle.

Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) reintroduced a comprehensive measure to revamp the District's corporation laws.

Gallinger Acts to Check Chronic Ills



Evening Star
Tues. 7-31-51
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Richard Tripp, an intern at Gallinger Hospital's Medical Diagnostic Clinic, takes the blood pressure of an indigent patient as part of a physical checkup in the hospital's preventive medicine program. —Star Staff Photo.

By Wallace E. Clayton

A new project to improve the health of the medically indigent here, as well as to save money for District taxpayers, is moving into high gear at Gallinger Hospital.

Under the direction of Dr. Philip A. E. Stebbing, superintendent, and Dr. Joseph F. Fazegas, chief of staff, a medical diagnostic clinic has been set up to give complete physical examinations to impoverished persons applying for relief from seemingly minor complaints.

The clinic will:

1. Save later hospitalization by catching chronic diseases in their early stages.
2. Provide the first step in a preventive medicine program for the medically indigent in the District.
3. Improve the medical training program at Gallinger by giving interns an opportunity to see how minor complaints often are the warning signals of serious illnesses.

Recently Stepped Up.

Although the clinic was organized around the first of the year, it was not until July 1 that more than one intern at a time could be spared to examine the out-patients certified to it.

At that time, however, when the number of interns authorized at the hospital was raised to 50, the clinic went on a full-time basis.

Now, four interns and two resident doctors serve in the clinic all the time. The hospital's residents and interns rotate their service, with each serving two months.

The system works like this:

Indigent patients applying to the hospital's admitting office for treatment are screened. Those requiring immediate hospitalization are admitted; persons with such complaints as cuts or fractures are cared for in the emergency room. Those with such complaints as headaches or upset stomachs—patients who formerly would receive only "spot treatment"—are given appointments for the medical diagnostic clinic.

Complete Check-Up.

Each doctor at the clinic examines only three or four patients a day. Thus, the patients get the compelte checkup they would receive from private physicians, if they could afford them.

In addition to patients screened from the hospital's admitting office, the clinic examines indigents from other agencies, from other doctors or from other clinics in the hospital desiring a thorough medical history on their patients.

The interns examining patients make a compelte record of each patient's medical history, the findings of the laboratory and the diagnosis indicated.

A resident physician on duty then checks the diagnosis. If he wishes, he can ask a staff doctor for advice. Meetings are held weekly by the clinic staff to discuss more unusual or troublesome cases.

If a patient is found to be ill he is then referred to one of the hospital clinics treating that particular kind of sickness.

Quick Reports a Factor.

Dr. Fazekas pointed out the operation of the clinic would not be possible had the hospital not recently put into operation a new laboratory capable of returning reports on all major tests performed at the hospital within a few hours.

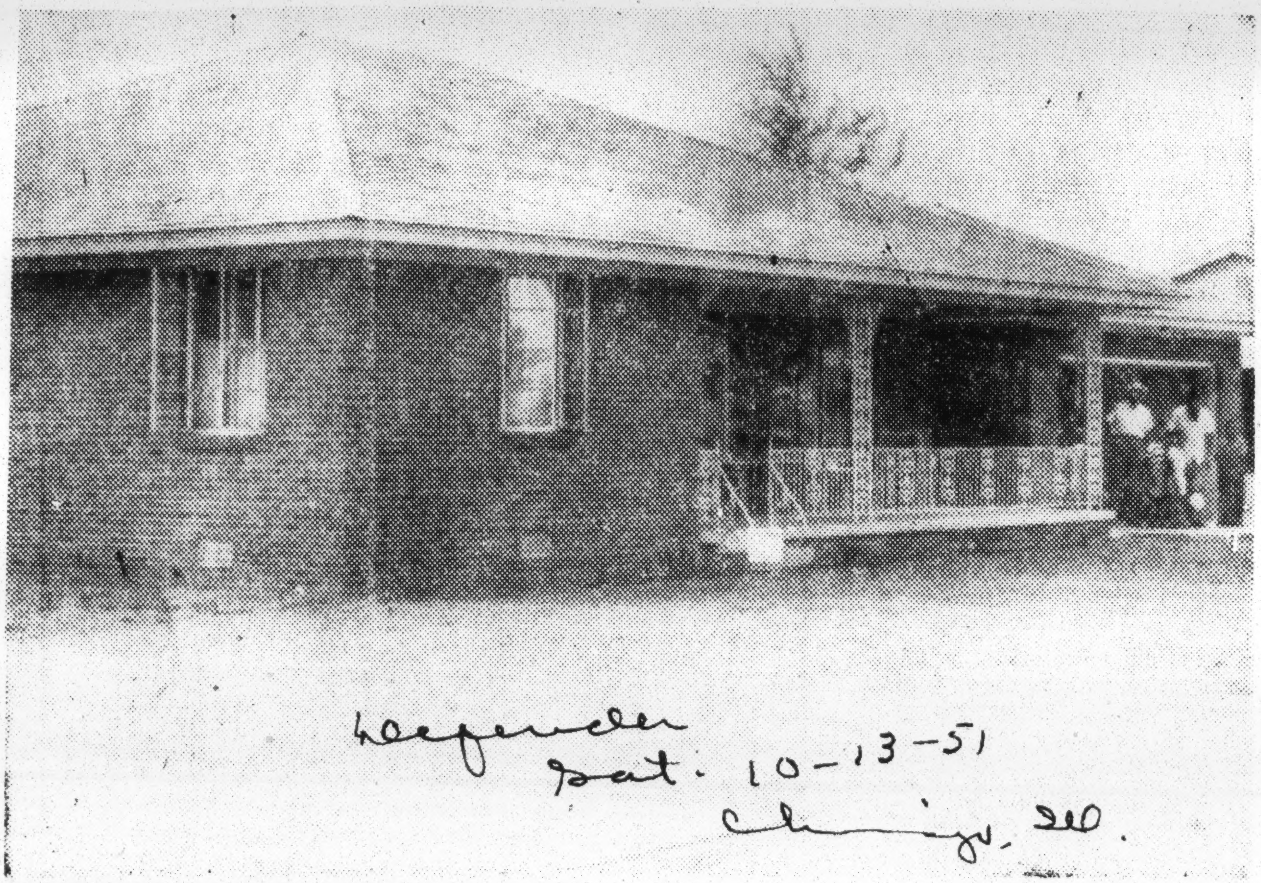
Routine tests, however, are performed at a small laboratory in the clinic while the patient is being examined.

Dr. Fazekas pointed out that, in city hospitals such as Gallinger, many interns see diseases only when they reach an advanced stage. Through the clinic, he said, these trainees will have an opportunity to observe early symptoms first hand.

19d 1951

EDWARDS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Oklahoma City, Okla

MR. AND MRS. EDWARDS talk with a friend who came all the way from Virginia to see the hospital and the Edwards FHA backed housing projects.



Defender
Sat. 10-13-51
Chicago, Ill.

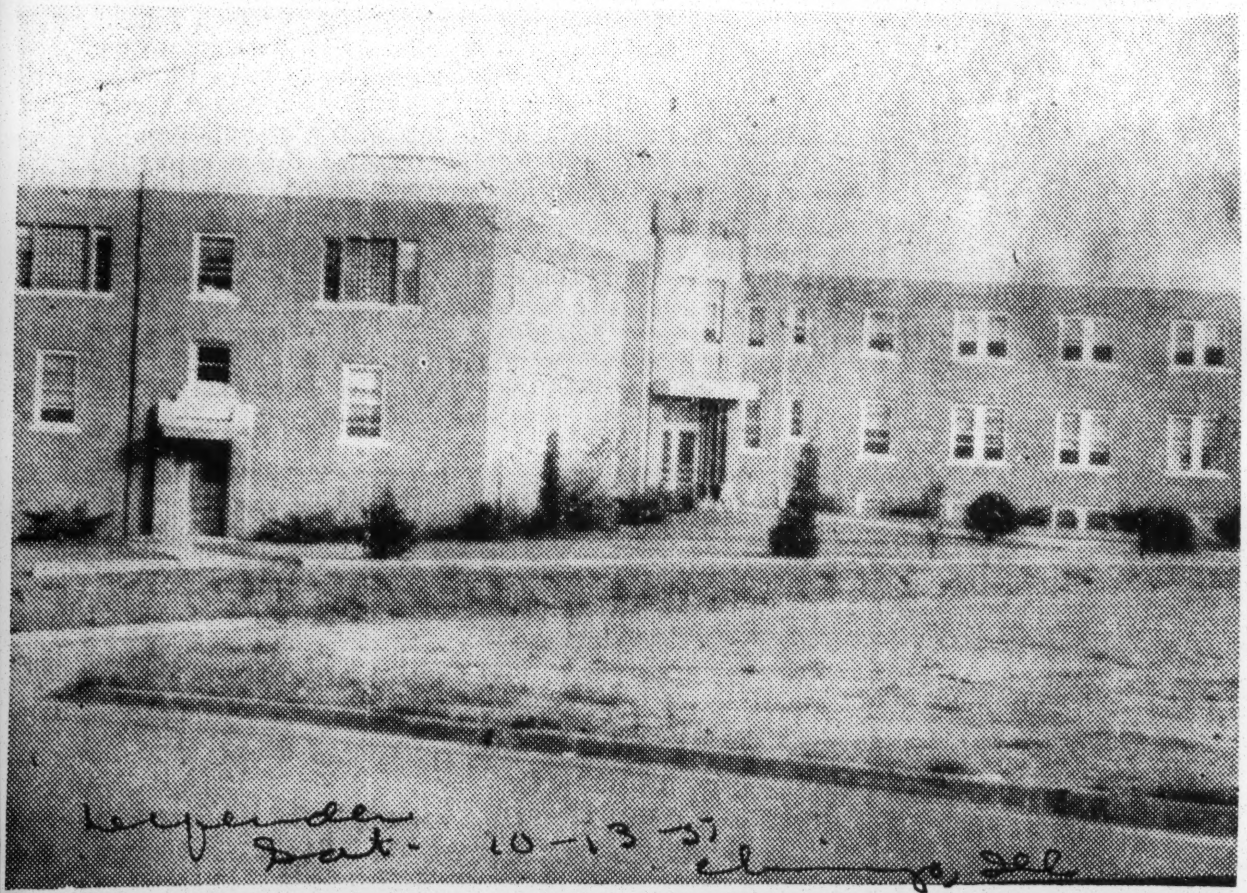
A HOME in one of the Edwards housing projects, in which units were built with Negro and white workers laboring side by side without friction. The two projects have all the modern conveniences.

19d 1951

EDWARDS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Walter And Frances Edwards

How An Illness Inspired A Great Work Of Goodness



10-13-51

EDWARDS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, a three-story, 105-bed building, stands as a monument to the selfless effort of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Edwards of Oklahoma City.

IT WAS THE SPRING of 1945. In the small, six-bed basement ward of an Oklahoma City hospital, a big weather-beaten man nervously tugged at his moustache as he watched the doctor bending over a woman in one of the beds.

The doctor straightened from his examination. Turning to the man he said in low grave tones, "Mr. Edwards, your wife is a very sick woman. She will have to have an operation, but above all, she needs a comfortable room and expert nursing."

Walter Edwards thought about all the years of selfless devotion his wife had given to him and others. He thought about the clean comfortable modern homes which had been erected through her inspiration to benefit hundreds of citizens.

But most of all he thought bitterly of the money he had in banks, ample enough to afford the finest specialists and medical care possible; and yet here was his wife in danger of dying for lack of attention, simply because Walter and Frances Edwards were Negroes.

As he had always done in the long years of their marriage, he sat down to talk it over with her. Immediate action was necessary, so they decided to go to the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Frances Edwards was racked with pain. Ill as she was, her thoughts were as usual about the misfortunes of others. Gently she took the work-calloused hand of her husband. Wealth had not softened that hand, nor altered his rugged, honest character which had made him one of the Southwest's foremost citizens and philanthropist.

"Walter," she whispered, "I can get well, but what about the people who can't afford to go to Mayo. There's so little here for them. When I come back, let's build a big hospital here with the best equipment money can buy."

Walter Edwards made the trip to Mayo with his wife, remaining with her through the operation and her convalescence. When she was completely well again, they returned to Oklahoma City and set to work on their idea.

They knew from grim statistics that one-third of the Negroes in 17 southern states died without a physician attending them. In Oklahoma City only 99 segregated hospital beds were available for the 30,000 Negroes living there There was an appalling scarcity of trained Negro doctors, nurses and medical technicians as well as medical facilities and equipment.

In the fall of 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards purchased the land for a hospital and the following spring construction was started. On April 18, 1945, the Edwards Memorial Hospital was formerly opened with President Truman breaking a long-standing rule to send a congratulatory telegram.

The hospital, a three-story, 105 bed building, has two operating rooms, a delivery room, nursery, general examination rooms, eye, ear, nose, and throat clinic, x-ray room laboratories, diet kitchens, pedriatric wards and a physical therapy room.

It represents more than $400,000 of the Edwards' life savings.

Twenty-six of the city's leading white doctors joined the staff of 13 Negro doctors, making it the first and still the only interracial staff in the South. Rates here are lower than any other similar facilities. It offers training for Negro doctors, nurses, and laboratory technicians, filling a much-needed gap.

The hospital is another in the milestone of achievements of the Edwardses; people who have dedicated their lives and fortunes for the benefit of their fellowman.

The real Edwards story begins when Frances Gillam Waldrop, daughter of a rural South Carolina school teacher, who had to leave normal school when he died, was hired by Walter Edwards in 1929, as a bookkeeper for his salvage business in Oklahoma City.

Walter was a man who didn't mind hard work and knew how to make money. Lack of a formal education (he never went beyond the 5th grade) kept him from putting his junk business on a profitable basis. He had started out with a horse and wagon and branched out into an ice cream and dry cleaning plant.

Frances, who had learned bookkeeping in her uncle's construction business and who had a sensible sound head, set up the account for Walter, enabling him to put his firm on a smooth running basis.

Walter fell deeply in love with the gentle, quiet Frances and came more and more to depend on her sound judgement. In 1930, they were married and so began a happy union which was to later, have an important influence on the lives of many others.

Their business prospered. In 1938, the dream which they shared began to take earthly form. On the northeast edge of Oklahoma City they found a semi-wooded tract of land and persuaded the owner to plat it before transferring the deed to them after the sale.

With this accomplished, Edwards took his idea to the local FHA office. The director was sympathetic, but pessimistic. He said it was his experience that

Negroes were poor risks for loans and that the idea would never work. Walter Edwards quietly told him. "Perhaps my people have never had the opportunity to prove themselves."

The director was still not convinced, but Walter went ahead with Frances' encouragement, running water, gas and sewer lines into the area.

This done, he and Frances boarded a train for Washington, D. C., for a huddle with top FHA officials. Finally they secured the necessary authority and in 1939, the Edwards Housing project No. 1, 245 two-bedroom houses was begun. The second project of 115 homes with yards was started in 1940, but war temporarily halted construction.

Down payments were low with advances sometimes made by the Edwardses. Monthly installments over a 25-year period range from $16.45 to $24.00. Each unit has a gleaming white bathroom, convenient kitchens with modern electrical appliances and neat yards planted with shrubbery and trees.

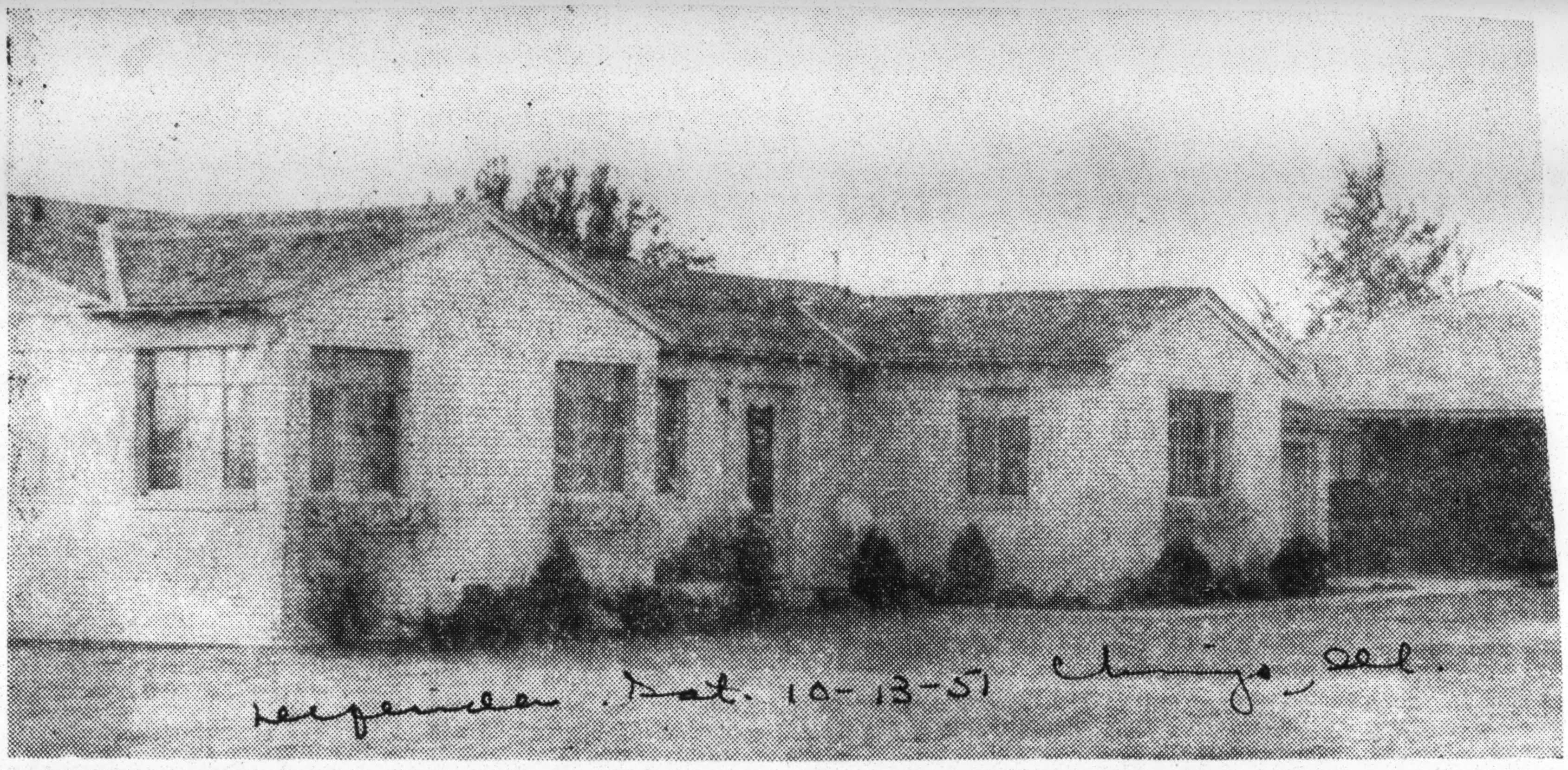
Both projects are completed now. Of the first group of 360 homeowners more than a dozen have paid off the entire indebtedness in less than 10 years. Many more are paying two or more installments now while salaries are still high. Not one of the units has been repossessed for dedelinquent payments.

Negro and white laborers worked side by side on the construction with no instance of friction. A. J. Kirkpatrick, truant officer for Negro schools in Oklahoma City, says that truency and delinquency in the Edwards projects have been negligible.

Congressman Mike Moroney of the fifth Oklahoma district praises the Edwards hospital and projects as an outstanding example of true humanitarianism for all citizens. When their daughter married, Walter and Frances set them up in a grocery and meat market business.

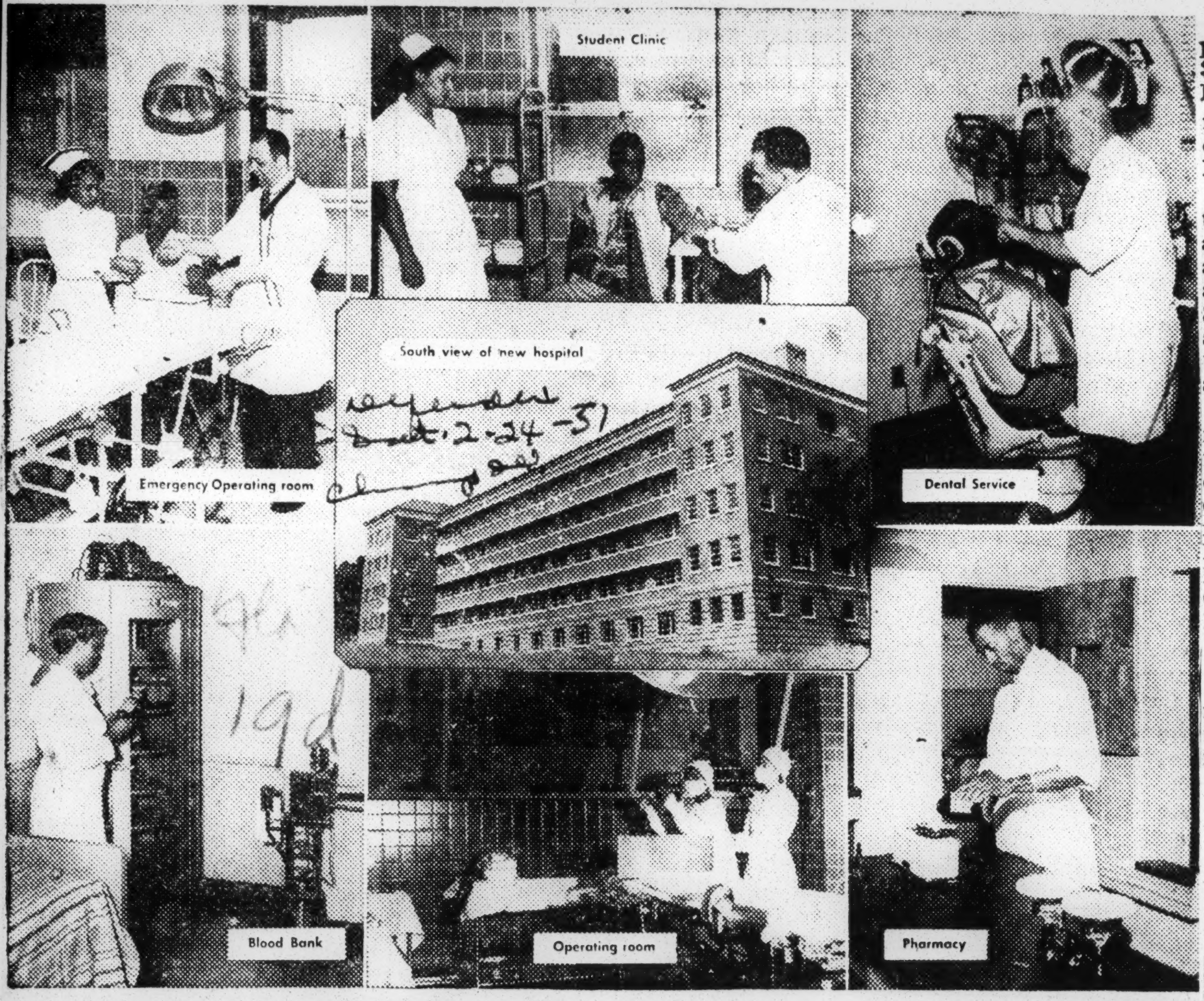
Today with his wealth estimated in six figures, Walter Edwards still carries on his junk business as the backbone of his fortune.

In these days of hectic traubled living, the Edwardses are symbolic of what a happy marriage ought to be. Hand in hand together, they are still dreaming and planning to make life better for more people.



Independent. Dat. 10-13-51 Chicago, Ill.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES LIKE this one form Edwards housing projects No. 1 and No. 2. Each unit has a gleaming white bathroom, convenient kitchen with modern electric appliances and neat yards planted with shrubbery. Not one of the units has been repossessed for delinquent payments.



Defender Dec. 2-24-51 Chicago

19d

ACTIVITIES AT NEW $2,000,000 Hospital, Health Center and Nursing Education Division at Florida A and M College, Tallahassee. The hospital, which is of the 105-bed capacity, was opened to patients Dec. 12, 1950. A formal dedication of the new hospital was a highlight of the 22nd annual meeting of the Florida A and M College Clinical Association.

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23 Operations Performed At Florida Clinic

Journal and Guide

Dec. 2-17-51

TALLAHASSEE — The twenty-second annual meeting of the Florida A. and M. Clinical Association held recently brought together doctors, dentists, nurses and pharmacists from 12 states and the District of Columbia. Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Illinois, New York, ~~Louisiana, Tennessee~~, Virginia and Kentucky were represented at the meeting. Va

By the end of the first day of the clinic 18 minor and five major operations had been performed.

Surgeons handling the tonsillectomy schedule were Drs. Horace Dwiggins, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.; O. S. Gumbs, Mobile, Ala.; O. G. Kendrick, Jr. and W. H. Baker, Tallahassee, Fla.; L. H. B. Foote, A. and M. College; J. G. Stuart, Columbia, S. C.; and W. G. McCoo, Columbus, Ga.

Assistants were Drs. J. A. Long, Palatka, Fla.; L. C. Starke, DeLand, Fla.; R. H. Jones, Ocala, Fla.; R. L. Anderson, A. and M. College; and G. H. Starke, Sanford, Fla.

Anaesthetists were Dr. M. E. Rabb, Louisville, Kentucky; Dr. R. L. Anderson and Dr. George G. Starke.

Handling general surgery were Dr. Peter M. Murray, Harlem Hospital, New York City; and Dr. John Givens, Norfolk, Va.; assisted by Drs. J. A. Long, W. G. McCoo, M. E. Rabb, Walter Grant, Chicago, Ill., J. H. Griffin, Bainbridge, Ga., and R. H. Jones.

NEW HOSPITAL AIDS SOUTHERN NEGROES

Times

Florida Institution Operated by Interracial Staff—Room Provided for Fathers

8-26-51

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 25—An interracially staffed hospital with a soundproof "quiet room" for noisy child patients and a special "father's room-and-bath" that is rented to floor-pacing men who must wait out the night is providing needed health services to Negroes in this area.

The 105-bed institution, completed last winter at a cost of $2,000,000, is on the campus of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. It is the third college-connected hospital maintained for Negroes in the South.

The hospital serves Leon County, which embraces Tallahassee and has 30,000 Negro residents, and the Negro residents of five adjacent counties and a part of Southern Georgia. Because of the shortage of Negro physicians in the area, the medical staff has a majority of white physicians.

Dr. L. H. B. Foote, hospital medical director, has expressed the hope that similar interracial cooperation may be extended to other areas where new hospitals for Negroes are needed urgently. He pointed out that with a total Negro population of about 15,000,000 there were only about 3,000 Negro physicians in the country.

New York NY

Outgrowth of Infirmary

Florida A. and M. College does not operate a medical school, but it does have a four-year collegiate nursing school, which had an enrollment this year of ninety students. The two other college-connected hospitals for Negroes in the South are Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, New Orleans, and John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

19d

The new Florida hospital is the outgrowth of the college infirmary, which Dr. Foote headed for twenty-four years. It was built with state aid under the Federal Hill-Burton Act, and will be operated with state aid, since many of the patients will be able to pay little or nothing.

The college has 2,100 students, all of whom receive medical and hospital treatment without charge except for a health club fee of $6 for each semester. Clinic patients pay 50 cents if they are able to do so.

A definite cost figure for in-patients has not yet been established, but it is believed that it will approximate the charge of $10.13 a day in the old infirmary. Charges for in-patients are $6 for a ward bed, $8 for semi-private rooms and $10 for private rooms.

Pediatric Ward Stressed

The hospital equipment and arrangement of facilities has been under the supervision of S. Tanner Stafford, the administrator. Mr. Tanner is a graduaate of the University of Michigan and served in similar capacities at the Flint-Goodridge Hospital and the Norfolk (Va.) Community Hospital.

Mr. Stafford has paid particular attention to the pediatric ward, which is equipped for taking care of children from birth to 15 years of age. Facilities for the care of crippled children include rooms for physio-therapy, electro-therapy and hydro-therapy.

The pediatric ward consists of twenty-four beds, divided by glass enclosures so that one or two nurses can supervise all patients when most or all of the beds are occupied.

The hospital building consists of four floors and a basement. It includes cold-storage vaults for perishable foods, sewing room and laundry, engineers, workshop cafeteria, a private ice-making machine, lecture room for nurses and internes' quarters.

In the operating rooms there are glass-enclosed galleries from which physicians and nurses may observe and all operating room uniforms are green instead of the traditional white.

Other features include an X-ray department with the newest type deep therapy machine for treatment of cancer and other diseases, a dental department, an orthopedic room, an autopsy room, an isolation unit with separate outside entrance for admitting patients with contagious diseases, and a basement emergency operating room for emergency ambulance cases.

To Ask Primary Vote Recount

Patrick J. Picariello announced yesterday that he would demand a recount of the Republican primary vote for Municipal Court Justice in the First District, lower Manhattan. Mr. Picariello, who conducted a write-in campaign, contended that many votes cast for him were not recorded. The official count, he added, showed that he lost to Robert V. Santangelo, Democratic candidate who entered both primaries, by 108 votes out of 1,500 cast.

19d 1951 General

NEGRO HEALTH CARE
STRESSED IN SOUTH

Hospital Facilities
Provided on Segregated
Basis-- Separate
Buildings are favored.

By- John N. Popham

New York Times
Sun. 4-8-51

See: Code- 14n
John A.Andrew Clinical
Society.

Negroes, "The Untouchables"

Despite open discriminations in hospitals and the failure of medical schools to accept Negroes as students, the Negro, because of his supurb physical frame is gradually increasing in the United States. Census figures this year show there are at least 15,000,000 today in the United States. This is one of the most inspiring bits of information gleaned from the enumeration.

Black Dispatch

But despite this fact, and evidence which discloses that the life span of the black man is being extended ,there is a large gap between the life expectancy of white and black people in this country. One of the noticable facts gleaned from mortality figures is that black men and women who live on the same economic level as whites have already the same life expectancy as the dominant group. This of course proves that the high mortality rate among Negroes results from poor housing, malnutrition and other causes having their base in economics.

Dat. 8-24-51

Particularly is the Negro suffering from lack of medical care and hospitalization. The Southern Conference Educational Fund, under the direction of Dr. James Dombrowski, conducted a survey some time ago regarding hospital facilities in the Southern states and present some conclusions figures which to say the least are alarming. It shows there is a calloused disregard for the black man and woman when he needs emergency treatment and that in many instances Negroes in good circumstances, and with the ability to pay, are denied hospital treatment solely because of their race and color.

Oklahoma City Okla.

There follows a summary of Dr. Dombrowski's findings which should prove extremely illuminating to all persons of good will, and who wish to see democracy a living, breathing thing here in the United States:

How many Negroes have died because Jim Crow hospitals refused to accept them? How many bodies will never be sound again because the lily-white surgeon's hand ministered to them only reluctantly?

19 d Discrimination

All our life we have heard tales of horror. Stories of ambulances that refused to come. Of hospitals whose doors were locked to bleeding accident victims. Of Negro emergency patients whose accommodations were the bare title floor.

General

Partially because we did not want to believe these things could happen, partially because the news accounts were often followed by loud denials from the medical authorities involved, we were led to hope that such brutal incidents were either exaggerated or exceedingly rare.

Then, several months ago, we learned of what happened to Matthew Avery in North Carolina.

This 24-year-old college student, as was reported in January's Patriot, was critically injured in an auto accident. His skull, jaw, legs and arms had sustained fractures and yet two hospitals denied him admission—one of them Duke University Hospital. He was shunted off to a Negro institution where, at the end of his long, tragic ambulance journey, he died within an hour's time.

This story made us furious at first, then thoughtful.

There must be many, many cases like Avery's in the land. It is only logical. When hospitals do not make decent provision for Negro patients of any sort, maternity, tubercular or even minor surgery, what else can one expect? When the complex machinery of a big medical center is geared to exclude the Negro in routine matters, how could any humane attention be given in time of emergency?

No, the deaths of the Matthew Averys however shocking, should not be surprising to any person of good will. They represent the blind, inhuman extreme of "normal" segregation practices that are, beneath the surface, as blind and inhuman.

So we decide to find, to document and to present as many cases as we could, not for the purpose of horrifying people, but in the hope that the raw facts may contribute to a revision of current medical practices.

We sent letters to the Southern press, requesting their readers to write us of any incidents they knew. The response has been good, but more will be welcomed.

We learned about the death in February of this year of an Akron, Ohio, boy refused admission by the Akron City Hospital. When this lad, Robert Hudson, an 18-year-old star basketball player, became ill his physician tried to place him in one of Akron's 3 hospitals but the best he could do was to be placed on the "waiting list" where he remained for 27 hours.

When Hudson lapsed into a coma about midnight, his mother called an ambulance, took him to City Hospital, and tried without success to get a room. He died in the emergency room about 5 a. m.

The hospital could not provide a bed because they claimed they were all filled up. What was meant was that all the Negro beds were filled. While there are no segregated wards, it seems that they will not "mix" their 2-bed and 4-bed semi-private rooms; they are either all-white or all-Negro. While Hudson lay dying in the emergency ward, there was one empty bed but it was in a room occupied by a white man.

Then there came the account of the treatment given three men injured in an auto accident last August in Hardinsburg, Kentucky. They were taken to Breckinridge County Hospital. Because the hospital had "no facilities for colored people" they were left lying on the bare floor for over three hours. Their wounds were untended. The only medication given them was morphine.

Leroy Foley of Louisville, one of the victims, died on the floor. The other, Jesse Wallace of Louisville and John H. Smith of Lexington were removed to Louisville General Hospital, where Wallace recovered. Smith, however, is still a patient, having suffered a broken back which resulted in partial paralysis.

As a result of this occurrence, the Interracial Hospital Movement was formed and a petition containing over 10,000 names was submitted to the governor demanding that steps be taken immediately to provide hospital facilities for all Kentucky citizens, regardless of race.

We have received more stories which we will relate in subsequent issues. We plan later to collect all the information made available to us and publish it in brochure form

Denied Admission To Emergency Clinic, Man Dies

19d Ga

Will Knight, a 42 year old resident of 603 Echo St., N. W., died in an automobile at 8:30 a. m. Monday after he was tentatively refused admission at the Colored Emergency Clinic of Grady Hospital police reported.

Detectives. Lieut. Bullard, J. E. Helms and W. M. Holland quoted Charles Dumas, 32, of 712 Pelham St. N. W., as saying Mr. Knight's wife came to his home about 6:30 a. m. and asked him to drive her ailing husband to the hospital. Knight reportedly said he had pains in his chest and left arm.

Dumas further stated that when they arrived at the emergency clinic, they were told by the doctor to get an appointment for general admission for 8 a. m., and for the sick man to remain there until he secured admission.

Atlanta Ga.

After waiting sometime, the sick man asked Dumas to carry him back home, and after reaching home requested to be taken to the place where he worked to take an auto jack he had previously borrowed.

Dumas added that he stopped in a filling station on Marietta St., to get gas, and saw Knight slumped over, and having difficulty breath. He rushed him home but upon reaching the man's house learned he was dead.

Mrs. Knight was quoted as saying her husband had not been sick until the night before his death. The police said that witnesses upheld her statement.

Grady Speeds Youth To Boston For Special Medical Treatment

Daily World P.1 Atlanta, Ga.

19d Ga

BY JOEL W. SMITH

J. W. Davis, 18-year-old Ben Hill youth, took off from Dobbins Air Field, Marietta, Ga., late Saturday afternoon in a United States Air Force C-47 executive-type plane, on a flight which the medical staff at Grady Hospital hopes will speed his recovery from an acute kidney ailment.

Boston, Mass., was the destination of the plane and accompanying Davis were Dr. Francis W. Fitzhugh and Dr. R. O. Burgess, of the Grady medical staff. The three man crew included: Major Eugene Eckland, aircraft commander; Lt. Neil Garland, co-pilot; and T-Sgt. W. F. [illegible] engineer.

FIRST PATIENT SENT BY GRADY

Discussing Davis' rare disease and plans for the flight, Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, chief resident physician at Grady, told this reporter that this was the first time Grady hospital had an opportunity to send a patient to Boston for this purpose, as others suffering from the same ailment were private patients and therefore were able to pay for the trip and treatment.

Dr. Bennett said the Ben Hill youth had an acute kidney disease known in medical terms as "glomerulonephritis." "We are primarily concerned with the fact that he has too much potassium and other waste substances in his blood," he stated, and went on to explain that Davis' kidneys were completely inactive.

"At the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, there is an artificial kidney, a machine which will purify his blood within a few hours, and once this machine restores his blood to normal, we will continue treatment here at Grady and hope that his kidneys will start functioning again and the condition will clear up," the Grady physician said.

ATLANTAN MAY GET AN ARTIFICIAL KIDNEY

Dr. Bennett then wen on to explain that there are indications that one of the hospitals in the Atlanta area may get an artificial kidney soon. "There is a definite need for such a machine in Atlanta and we are hoping to be able to get one," he continued.

He pointed out that the actual price of the artificial kidney machine was $3,000, but more important, is the fact that a number of highly trained specialists will be required to operate it. Presently kidney machines are located in hospitals in St. Louis, Baltimore, and possibly a few other cities.

TRIP ARRANGED BY GRADY STAFF

P. 4

Credit for arranging the trip goes to Superintendent Frank Wilson and the Grady medical staff. First there was a long distance telephone call to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. With arrangements for medical care completed, the Air Force officials at Dobbins Air Field were contacted and graciously consented to provide transportation without cost. Grady will pay the hospital expenses at Boston.

Dr. Bennett and Dr. Fitzhugh said they hope to have Davis back at Grady late tonight. They also expressed hope that his condition will clear up in a few days.

On hand to bid Davis good-bye at the hospital was his father, William Davis, who has worked as a tenant farmer three miles from Ben Hill for the past 16 years. He told this reporter that after completing his seventh grade work at the Ben Hill Elementary School, his son had been helping him on the farm and working on odd jobs for the past two years.

"He has been sick two weeks," Mr. Davis said. "At first we tried home remedies and kept him at home for a week, then brought him to Grady."

At Grady, members of the medical staff tried all available types of treatment before deciding to send Davis to Boston, Dr. Bennett indicated.

19d Ga

Wored

12-18-5

19d 9

DESTINATION BOSTON — The photo above, made Saturday afternoon at Dobbins Air Field, Marietta, Ga., shows J. W. Davis, 18-year-old Ben Hill youth being lifted aboard a United States Air Force C-47 plane before taking off for Boston, Mass., to undergo special treatment for an acute kidney ailment. Also shown in the photo are: T-Sgt. W. F. Duke, plane engineer, and Dr. Francis W. Fitzhugh, of the Grady Hospital medical staff, one of two physicians who accompanied the youth on the flight. The officials at Grady Hospital and Air Force officials at Dobbins Air Field made the trip possible. — (Photo by Adair)

Grady Speeds Youth To Boston For Special Medical Treatment

BY JOEL W. SMITH

19d 9-

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) —

J. W. Davis, 18-year-old Ben Hill youth, took off from Dobins Air Field, Marietta, Ga., late Saturday afternoon in a United tates Air Force C-47 executive-type plane, on a flight which the edical staff at Grady ~~Hospital~~ hopes will speed his recovery rom an acute kidney ailment.

Boston, Mass., was the destination of the plane and accompanying Davis were Dr. Francis W. Fitzhugh and Dr. R. O. Burgess, of the Grady medical staff. The three man crew included: Major Eugene Eckland, aircraft commander; Lt. Neil Garland, co-pilot; and T-Sgt. W. F. Duke, engineer.

Wored

12-18-51

FIRST PATIENT SENT BY GRADY

Discussing Davis' rare disease and plans for the flight, Dr. Ivan L. Bennett, chief resident physician at Grady, told this reporter that this was the first time Grady hospital had an opportunity to send a patient to Boston for this purpose, as others suffering from the same ailment were private patients and therefore were able to pay for the trip and treatment.

Dr. Bennett said the Ben Hill youth had an acute kidney disease known in medical terms as "glomerulonephritis." "We are primarily concerned with the fact that he has too much potassium and other waste substances in his blood," he stated, and went on to explain that Davis' kidneys were completely inactive.

"At the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, there is an artificial kidney, a machine which will purify his blood within a few hours, and once this machine restores his blood to normal, we will continue treatment here at Grady and hope that his kidneys will start functioning again and the condition will clear up," the Grady physician said.

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19d 1951

Hospital Bill

IRONY FOR VETERANS:

National Figures Fight Jim-Crow Hospital Bill

Afro-American

19d

WASHINGTON

An urgent request that Congress defeat the Rankin Bill, H.R. 314, providing for a segregated veterans hospital at the birthplace of Booker T. Washington in Franklin County, Va., was made last week by 35 leaders of 21 national organizations meeting here for a civil rithts conference called by the NAACP.

In a letter to 315 Congressmen, the group described the Franklin County area as "inaccessible.... far from important centers of population and far, also, from any recognizeed center."

Irony for Vets

"It would be irony," the letter said, "for wounded veterans of the Air Force and the Navy who served and fought without segregation in their units to be separated according to race and color for treatment and rehabilitation in veterans hospitals set up by their own country.'

Oct 6-2-51

The letter was signed by:

Patrick M. Malin, Civil Liberties Union; Aubry Robinson, Council on Human Rights; Lewis Hines, AFL; Edwin J. Lucas, American Jewish Committee; Will Maslow, Jewish Congress; Violet Gunther, Americans for Democratic Action; Harry Shugaar, Louise Pakiser, American Veterans Committee;

19d

Theodore Brown, Sleeping Car Porters; William Oliver, Philip Weightman, CIO; Charles E. Sands, Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders; Nelson Willis, IBPOE; and James B. Cobb, National Postal Employees.

NAACP Figures

Also Walter White, NAACP; Lindsay White, N.Y.; Mrs. Florence Leseuer, New England NAACP; F. E. DeFrantz, Indiana NAACP; Nelson Wills, Illinois NAACP; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Virginia NAACP;

Baltimore Md

Dr. Roland [illegible], National Baptist Convention; Roy Garvin, Margaret Haywood, National Bar Association; Regina Chandler, National Council of Women; Dr. W. T. Randall, National Dental Association; Hedley Stone, National Maritime Union; Robert A. Crump, National Supreme Council A and ASR Masons; Roy Reuther, Paul Sifton, Lillian Hatcher, William Oliver, UAW-CIO; James Mason, United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

19d 1951 Hubbard Hospital (MeHarry Medical College)

Social Service Staff At Meharry Reports Good Deed Done Aged Woman

19d

Globe

Fri 5-11-51

Nashville, Tenn.

Meharry Medical College reports the following case showing the kind of patient work the Social Service Department of Hubbard Hospital is called upon to render in Nashville.

From the Hospital Social Service Staff: An interesting case which was handled recently by one of the hospital's medical social workers was that of Mrs. W. This case was selected as an illustration of the types of problems which aged persons face and the measure which can be taken to meet their needs through the us of community resources and the cooperation between the hospital social service unit and the social service agencies within the city.

The medical social worker received an urgent request from a staff nurse to talk with Mrs. W., an elderly woman who had been officially discharged from the hospital, but who was being detained because of her inability to make adequate post-discharge plans for herself.

9d

The social worker found Mrs. W. ready to go home and quite fretful because she had not been allowed to leave the hospital. The admitting diagnosis had been mal-nutrition with multiple avitaminosis, anemia and bronchopneumonia and there was every evidence that problems in Mrs. W. social environment had contributed to her illness. For this reason the medical social worker spent considerable time discussing with Mrs. W. the importance of having regular, well-balanced meals and warm, comfortable surroundings if she were to maintain a good health status. While accepting these recommendations, Mrs. W. revealed that her only source of income was a meager Old Age Assistance grant which was insufficient for her needs and that she had no relatives into whose home she might go. She also revealed that for the past year she had eaten only irregularly and insufficiently at a small cafe because she had no cooking facilities of her own; that prior to her hospitalization she had become so weakened that she had been unable to go out for her meals; that she had lain in her bed for two days without food or fuel and had not had the strength to call out to neighbors, or to make her way to the door and unbolt it so that they might enter; that the other tenants had become alarmed by her quitness and finally called the police who broke the door lock and arranged for Mrs. W. to be brought to the hospital. Mrs W realized the inadvisibility of her return to such an unfavorable home envioronment and gave ready approval to the social worker's plans to investigate the possibilities of more suitable quarters. Accordingly, the social worker made a visit to Mrs. W's residence and through observation of the surroundings and discussion with neighbors, verified the patient's previous statements.

The medical social worker then contacted Mrs. W's welfare agency, and was told that the public welfare agency could not accept full responsibility for providing other quarters for Mrs. W. because their only recourse, a county hospital, was without a vacancy. Through a telephone canvassing of homes for the aged within the city, the medical social worker discovered a vacancy in the R. Home for Aged Women. The matron agreed to accept Mrs. W. in the home, provided that the patient's assistance check be increased to meet the financial requirements establishe dby the home. A series of telephone calls followed between the hospital social worker the welfare agency worker and the matron of the home and culminated in plans to increase the amount of Mrs. W's check and to discharge her from the hospital to the R. Home.

Mrs. W. was emotionally preparer for her transfer to a new enviornment and was grateful for the interest which others had shown in her situation. Her dirty, odoriferous clothing was replaced by clean clothes generously donated by nurses aids and the medical social worker accompanied her to the R. Home where she was warmly greeted by the matron and the other residents of the home.

A subsequent follow-up contact by the social worker indicates that Mrs. W. is making a very satisfactory adjustment to her new surroundings and that she is getting the care and attention which might not have been hers if she had not received the combined assistance of the hospital staff and community agencies.—(Mrs.) Betty N. Simmons

19d 1951

Illinois

ILLINOIS TOWN TO GET NEW JIM CROW HOSPITAL

EVANSTON, Ill—(ANP)—It appears that Evanston, the Chicago suburb which a number of times has served as an example of race relations in some areas of the north, will get its Negro hospital.

The last barrier to the jimcrow institution was overcome this week when the Sanitary District of Chicago voted in favor of a 99 year lease for the land needed at a dollar year.

Fellow Republican trustees overrode the protest of Dr. J. E. Martin, lone Negro trustee, in voting to allow Evanston to use the land for the building of a new 56-bed Community hospital of Evanston for Negroes.

At present the Community hospital is an 18-bed institution which grew out of a struggling private hospital later partly supported by public funds. In the early days it cared for the small colored oppulation. The two white hospitals Evanston and St. Francis, did not accept colored patients nor did they include Negro doctors on their staffs.

Dr. Martin objected to the building of a larger hospital (56) beds on the ground that it would promote segregation. A number of groups backed his stand.

Eugene Beck, Evanston's Negro alderman, however, opposed Dr. Martin, declaring that the hospital was needed badly and would not be used to spread discrimination.

Evanston's Negro population has grown so large that the exclusive north shore suburb which houses Northwestern university a school which has had some unfortunate ra selects the white hospital staffs, cial bia and whose medical staff had to do something about hospitalization for Negroes.

It was decided that the building of a new Community hospital for colored people would do the job. There, according to the promoters, the colored people could be happy an dhave their own Negro hysicians serve them.

They decided to raise $9000,000 including $450,000 federal and state grants, to build the hospital. The old location, next to the new, would then become a nurses' home. The publcly owned Sanitary District land would greatly reduce the cost of building the new institution.

William S. Nordburg of Wilmette, one of the Sanitary District trustees, declared that Negro and white persons who opposed the new hospitals wanted to use the issue as a squeeze play to dictate the policies of the two Evanston hospitals, one of which is Catholic.

Daily World

5-13-51

Atlanta, Ga.

19d 1951 Kentucky

New Race Hospital Dedicated In Ky.

Daily World

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)— Dedicating of the new wing of Red Cross Hospital here will mean additional and better medical service for Negroes of Louisville and Jefferson counties.

19d Ky

Ceremonies dedicating the new Alex Heyburn Memorial Building will be held at a open house Sunday.

Fri 9-14-51

Some $300,000 was raised in 1948 to build the new wing, and additional funds were obtained from the Federal government under the Hill-Nurton act.

Atlanta, Ga.

Features of the new wing include five operating rooms, two delivery rooms, a labor room, two nurseries, a complete X-ray suite, a clinical laboratory, and a laundry.

19d 1951 Louisiana

Courier Sat. 3-24-51

Claverites Home—Historic French Hospital in New Orleans was purchased last week by the Knights of Claver, a national Catholic organization, to house its home offices. The property, listed at $125,000, had been owned 107 years by the Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance et d'Assistance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle Orleans, and was used as a hospital until 1949. The Claver order has 11,000 members and operates in fifteen states.—Porter Photo.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pay $125,000 for New National Home

Knights of Peter Claver Buy Entire Block in New Orleans

Courier Sat. 3-24-51

19d L

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU

NEW ORLEANS—Purchase of the historic French Hospital, 1821 Orleans Street, by the Knights of Peter Claver, a national Catholic organization, was announced last week. The property which occupies an entire square bounded by Orleans, St. Ann, Derbigny and Roman Streets, will house the national offices of the organization.

Officials declined to state the purchase price. However, the property was listed for $125,000. Act of sale will be passed when Atty. A. P. Tureaud, national secretary of the Clavers, completes examination of the title.

Sale negotiations were handled by Mr. Tureaud, J. Roland Prejean, Opelousas, La., Supreme Knight; Haidel Christophe, New Orleans, national treasurer, and Numa Rousseve, New Orleans, chairman of the committee on housing.

LARGEST OFFICE BUILDING

In addition to housing national headquarters of the Knights of Peter Claver, the property will accommodate doctors' clinics and other office space. When the transformation is completed, Mr. Tureaud said, this will be the largest office building in New Orleans for Negroes.

The property was purchased from the 107-year-old Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance et d'Assistance Mutuelle de la Nouvelle Orleans. It was used as a hospital until 1949.

11,000 MEMBERS

The Knights of Peter Claver's membership is approximately 11,000, with councils and courts in fifteen states. The order was founded in 1909.

Its recently purchased property consists of a main building and thre other buildings—one used formerly as a nurses home, one as internes' quarters and the other as residence of the caretaker. Officials said the purchase price was in five figures approaching $100,000. Full possession will be taken in early April, they estimated.

19d 1951 Maryland

She Crashed The Party

Afro-American
Sat. 12-8-51.
p. 10.
Baltimore, Md.

19d

Dr. D. T. Burton, prominent physician, and owner of the Wayne Diagnostic and Resthaven Hospitals, gets a surprise birthday kiss from his attractive daughter, Gail, who crashed a birthday stag party given in his honor, to bestow the caress.

Benefit Show Pays Off

Afro-American Sat. 9-22-51 Baltimore Md.

19d

E. B Rea, AFRO theatrical editor, presents John L. Procope, superintendent of Baltimore's Provident Hospital, a check for $1120, the entire receipts from a midnight benefit show held Sept. 17, at the Regent Theatre. Featured stars were Muriel Rah soprano; Edward Matthews, ba tone, and Margaret Bond, pi nist, plus scores of local rad TV and night club stars.

A Gift From Gunther's

Afro-American Sat. 9-22-51 Baltimore, Md.

William (Bill) Alexander, disc jockey, who emceed the show, is shown presenting Superintendent Procope with a check for $1000 as a donation from the Gunther Brewing Co.

19d 1951

Maryland

Officials Study Steps to Qualify

19d

Court Grants Happy Hills Home Six Months to Reach a Decision

BALTIMORE

Faced with losing more than $30,000 because of its segregation policy, trustees of Happy Hills Convalescent Home began studying means of eliminating the bar this week.

Afro-American

The home will inherit the money from the estate of Miss . .Helen C. Williams, white, only if the money is used for convalescent care for colored children. Up to the present time the home has served only whites.

Sat. 6-9-51

The action came after the Equitable Trust Company, trustee for the estate, asked the court to determine to whom the funds should go in the event the home does not qualify.

Baltimore Md.

In Circuit Court No. 2, Tuesday, the home laid claim to the funds on the grounds that it meets two of the requirements of the expressed intention of the donor in that it was the institution expressedly named in the will and that it provided convalescent care for children.

Provident Seeks Funds

Provident Hospital also asked for the funds on the grounds that it is willing to provide such care. Claims were also filed by several other persons as "next of kin."

Sitting in Circuit Court No. 2, Tuesday, Judge John T. Tucker gave the Happy Hills Convalescent six months to decide whether it will establish facilities for convalescent care for colored children and thereby receive the money.

He also indicated that he must be convinced that such facilities are permanent before he will free the funds to that institution.

Way Clears

Answering the original bill, trustees of the home said they were unable to provide these facilities because they had not the space at present and no funds with which to build additional units.

Following the hearing, however, they filed an amended answer in which they said there is a trend towards decrease in the care

needed for white children and that such released space could be made available for colored children.

Former Social Worker

Miss Williams, a former social worker, came to this city from the West Coast. She was slightly under 50 years old at the time of her death in 1945. The trust was established and will drawn in 1943.

Other bequests under the document included $10,000 to a woman friend in California; the same amount to a second cousin in Los Angeles; $5,000 to the Los Angeles Orthopedic Foundation; and the residue, which amounted to more than $60,000 to be divided equally between Happy Hills Home and the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital.

She specified that the hospital use the funds for research work.

'Self referrals' good sign—

Mental hygiene clinic helping many

BY ROBERT L. BROWN
Psychologist,
Psychological Services Clinic
University, Alabama

The erroneous idea that mental and emotional disturbances are caused by some skeleton in the family closet or by demon possession has greatly hindered the mental health program in this nation. News

Through mental health education, the American people are being freed from these false attitudes and are facing the problems of mental health in a more realistic way.

Mon. 5-7-51

They are realizing that everyone has problems and that some of these can best be dealt with under the direction of someone trained in the science of human behavior and the art of counseling. One of the most favorable signs is the increasing number of "self referrals" coming into mental hygiene clinics each month.

These are individuals who are not disturbed to the point of requiring hospitalized care, but who have mental and emotional problems which need psychological attention.

The "self referral" has realized that he has problems and that he needs help in finding solutions for them. He is therefore more willing to cooperate with the clinic staff in a plan of diagnosis and treatment, often reducing the length of treatment required.

* * *

THE IDEAL mental hygiene clinic is staffed with a psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, a psychiatric social worker, and a secretary. In such a clinic the patient usually first meets the psychiatric social work who makes the initial interview and writes up a social history including facts which might aid in understanding the patients needs.

The clinical psychologist administers and interprets phychological tests, and, if the need for a physical examination is indicated, the psychiatrist does the physical or refers the patient to another physician. After the initial interview, the preparation of the social history, the physical and psychological examinations; the staff members come together to make a diagnosis and plan the treatment procedures. The treatvaries with the problem and is aimed always at removing the causes rather than just the symptoms.

If the problems are emotional ones, psychotherapy is directed by the psychiatrist or clinical psychologist. If the problem is a situational one which can best be treated by a manipulation of the patients everyday environment, treatment is carried out by the physchiatric social worker.

* * *

THERE ARE FOUR clinics in Alabama where one can receive treatment. These are located at the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital in Birmingham, the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and Lauderdale County Health Department in Florence. The first two of these are full-time clinics. The latter two are open only part-time.

The program of these clinics is aimed at treating mental ill health before it becomes serious and referring the more advanced cases to private psychiatrists or the state mental hospital. The division of mental hygiene of the Department of Public Health is supporting services rendered throught these clinics and is preparing to support services by the Mobile County Health Department and the Tuskegee Institute.

19d 1951 Missouri

Physician Bares Shocking Conditions At City Hospital

Resident Tells How Patients Are Neglected

Conditions at General hospital No. 2 have reached such a deplorable state that the health and welfare of patients are in danger, according to a young white physician who recently completed his resident training at the two city hospitals.

The physician, Dr. Marshall Mandell, who completed his residency in pediatrics on July 1, is leaving the city soon to begin his practice in Connecticut but he said he could not live with his conscience if he did not let the public of Kansas City know about the situation at General No. 2 so that steps could be taken to bring about correction.

Life Is Cheap

7-20-51

"Life is cheap at General No. 2," Dr. Mandell declared, "and a patient's comfort doesn't mean much. He said that the hospital staff, including the nurses, are too greatly concerned over 'rules and regulations' and too little interested in the comfort and well-being of the patients.

medical director of General No. 2;

Dr. Mandell has reported his observations to Dr. E. Frank Ellis, Dr. Beryl I. Burns, commissioner of hospitals; and Dr. Hugh L. Dwyer, city director of health. All three have promised to take immediate steps to put the hospital's house in order.

Dr. Mandell's criticisms of the operation of the hospital may be summed up as follows:

1. The hospital is not clean and spotless as every hospital should be. The housekeeping and maintenance of the physical properties of the institution are poor.

2. The attitude of the nurses and staff toward the patients and care of the patients is far below standard. Not all of the nurses or staff members fall in this category, he says, but the vast majority of them do. Many of the student nurses do not meet the qualifications nor do they have the background or ability to become good nurses.

3. There is too much duplication, inefficiency and waste. Too much time and attention is given to 'procedures' and too little to serving the needs of the patients.

Should Not Be Accredited

Dr. Mandell pointed out that General hospital No. 2 meets standards of accrediting agencies "on paper" but in actuality, it should not be an accredited institution.

When Dr. Ellis requested in the summer of 1950 that doctors be sent from General hospital No. 1 to serve the pediatrics department at General No. 2 because there were not enough residents or internes at No. 2, Dr. Mandell and another young white resident, Dr. Julius Tebris, volunteered to go to General No. 2. For nearly a year, the two resident physicians had charge of the pediatric service at No. 2, alternating in two-month periods.

"When I first went to General No. 2," Dr. Mandell said, "I found the walls in the pediatrics ward dirty, the windows filthy and the shades dirty and torn. The new born nursery, where babies just born were placed, was so filthy that I could not work there. I cleaned off an area of the wall and was amazed to see how clean it could be. I told the people in charge of maintenance that I would not go back into the new-born nursery until all of the wall looked like the area that I had cleaned off. It was cleaned the next day. That was the first and last time that it has been cleaned during my stay there."

Cribs Miserable

Dr. Mandell said that the cribs in which the babies were placed were in miserable shape. "They weren't working properly and were dirty with the paint chipped off." He said that he asked for paint but was given first one excuse and then another.

Dr. Mandell said that even more deplorable than the physical condition of the hospital is the inefficiency and the "don't-care" attitude of many of the nurses and staff workers.

He said that procedures which normally should take only a few minutes are dragged out for hours at General No. 2. For instance, he said, nurses spend hours setting up equipment for a spinal tap when it should take no more than five minutes. He said that it takes hours to get a blood specimen or a needed drug.

Did It Himself

"If I really wanted something done right away," he said, "I soon learned to do it myself. If I wanted a specimen taken to the laboratory for processing, I took it to the lab myself rather than wait for the long, drawn-up hospital procedure to get it there."

He said that many times while a few laboratory technicians were working diligently to get work out, others were lying around on cots "taking it easy." He said that specimens sent to the laboratory at General No. 2 have an excellent chance to become lost. "Sometimes specimens which should be put in the refrigerator are put instead in the incubator and that germ specimen which should be put in the incubator for scientific study end up in the refrigerator where they are frozen and become useless to anyone.

Dr. Mandell charged further that nurses frequently fail to carry out the orders given by doctors, internes and residents. Sometimes the orders are changed, he said, and upon other occasions they are simply ignored. He recalled the case of a child who was given five times the dosage of a drug which had been ordered by the physician. He told of another child patient who had had an operation on his ankle. The doctor in charge left explicit instructions for the boy to receive between 300 and 400 ccs. (about a pint) of a combination of several fluids. Instead the nurse gave the boy 1,000 ccs., more than twice the amount called for, of a single fluid. In other words, the child received only one fluid, when the doctor ordered a group of fluids and received more than twice as he should have had. Fortunately, the child did not die, Dr. Mandell said.

Baby Died

But another baby did die, he recalled, when the administration of fluids ordered was delayed for several hours.

Dr. Mandell said that new-born babies often develop abscesses which he attributed to dirty needles and dirty syringes.

Dr. Mandell said that at least twice during his service at General No. 2 when he had seriously ill children, he was so dissatisfied with the service the children were receiving that he was tempted to put the children in his car and take them to the University of Kansas Medical Center where he knew they would receive good nursing care.

The physician pointed out that in any hospital, the nurses on duty are the most important factor in the care of a patient. "The doctor," he said, "sees a patient once or twice a day, makes the diagnosis, and prescribes the treatment, but it is the nurse who must administer the treatment, carry out the doctors orders and care for the patient." Without good nurses, the doctor is helpless, he added.

On Verge of Resigning

Dr. Mandell said that he was on the verge of resigning a half dozen times because of the poor conditions under which he had to work, but each time a very sick child would come in and he felt he had to stay to care for the child.

Dr. Mandell came to Kansas City in July, 1950, to be a resident in pediatrics at General hospital No. 1. He was graduated in March, 1946, from the Long Island College of Medicine in New York and spent 15 months as an interne in pediatrics at Yale university. For two years he was in the Army medical corps and instructed medical corpsmen. He spent one year at the St. Louis Children's hospital at Washington U. before coming here last summer. He plans to practice on the East Coast.

Dr. Mandell is married and has three children, 4 1-2 years old, 15 months old and 5 weeks old. He lives with his family at 3148 Hardesty Drive.

St. Vincent's Hospital Removes Racial Bars

The Board of Directors of St. Vincent's hospital, 3210 E. 23rd St., have removed all racial restrictions with respect to patients and staff physicians, it was announced this week.

Call

Two Negro obstetricians, Dr. Samuel U. Rodgers and Dr. Marion W. Richardson, have been added to the staff of the maternity hospital and other Negro physicians will be invited to join the staff, the announcement said.

Dec. 7

Hugh Downey, secretary of the St. Vincent's hospital corporation, said an open house was held at the hospital from 3:30 to 5 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 25, in honor of Kansas City Negro physicians and their wives.

Kansas City Mo.

"We want all the Negro physicians and their wives to inspect our facilities and to meet our hospital staff," Downey said.

Downey said plans call for complete racial integration at the hospital, both with respect to patients and staff.

"We will accept patients and physicians without regard to race or color", he said, "We also plan to add Negro nurses to the hospital staff."

The 30-bed hospital, a Catholic institution, was established in 1906. Since that time it has operated as a maternity hospital for white patients.

P. 3

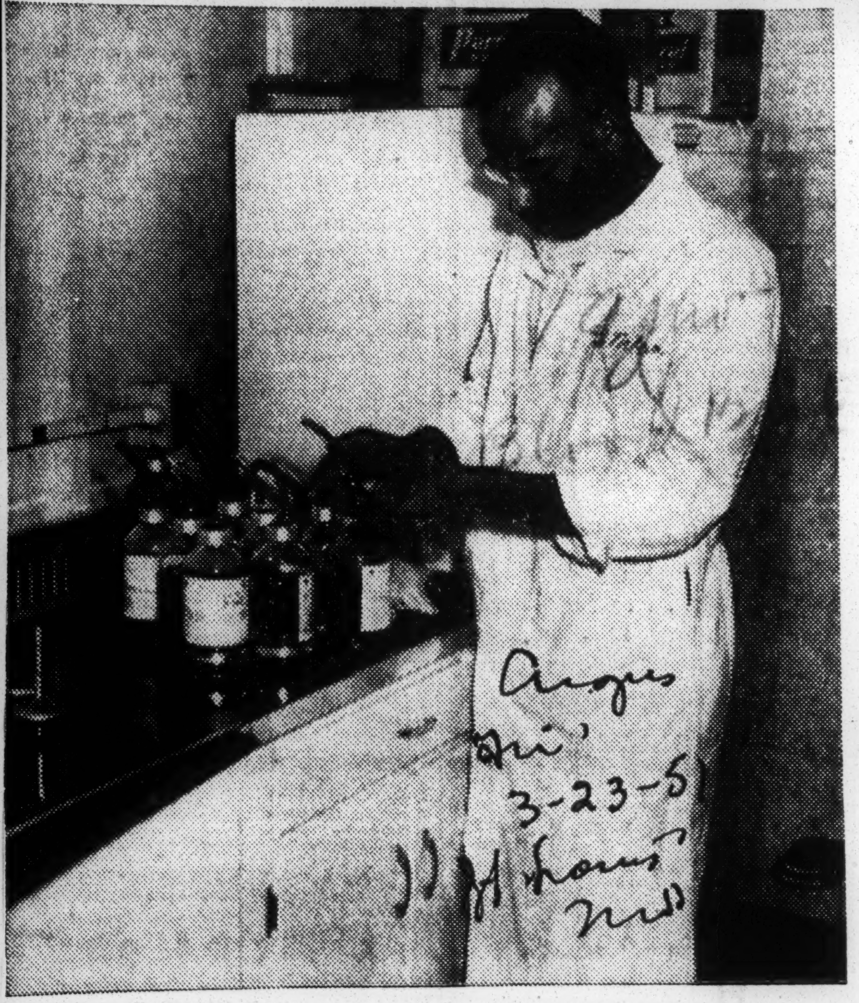
Downey said the decision to do away with racial restrictions at the hospital was made during a reorganization of the hospital corporation.

The hospital is operated by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul.

19d 1951

Missouri (Blood Bank)

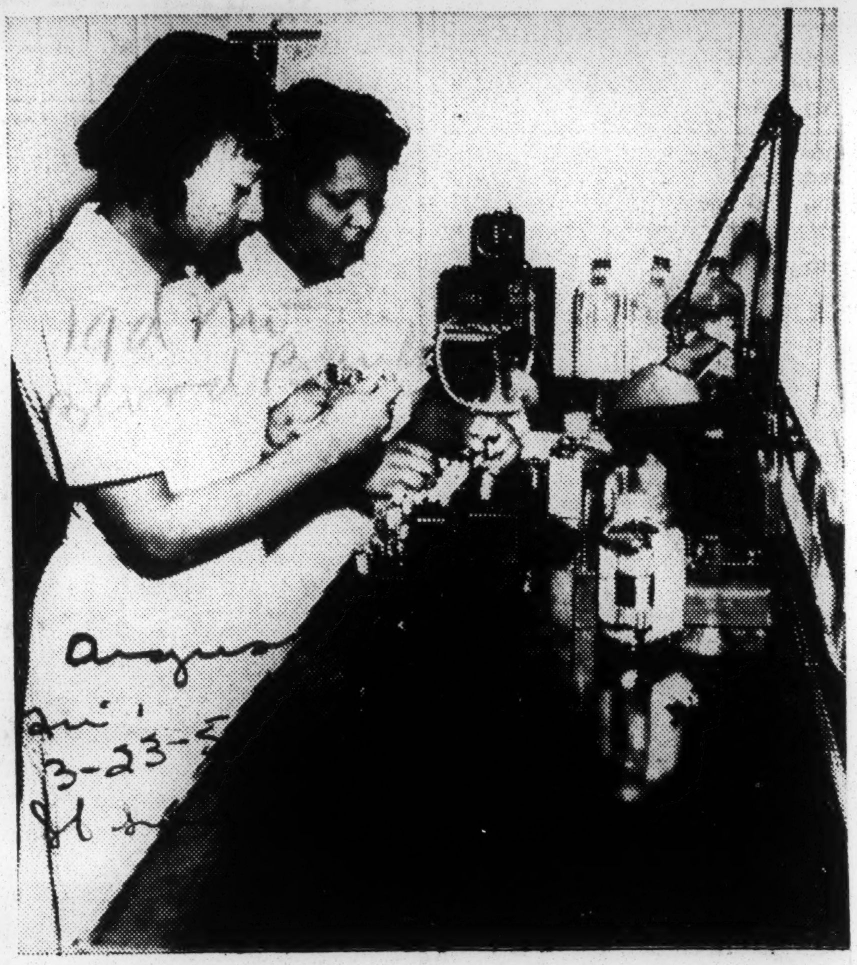
Drawing Needed Plasma



Argus
Fri,
3-23-51
St Louis
Mo.

CLYDE H. NELSON, registered medical technologist, is one of the many persons responsible for the life-saving aid given to victims of disaster. He is a LeMoyne graduate and has done two years' work at Homer G. Phillips. Here he is engaged in the process of drawing plasma off whole blood.

Working With Blood



Argus
Fri,
3-23-5
St

Doris McDaniel and Dorothy Harrison, laboratory clerks in the St. Louis Blood Center are busily lining up test-tubes of blood specimens. These young ladies, along with many others in the department headed by Miss Rene Eldridge, are instrumental in processing the 500 units of blood per month which the St. Louis Chapter must supply for civilian and defense purposes.

Dr. Chambers Heads Ewing Hospital Staff

Afro-American Sat. 8-25-51

Baltimore, Md.

Assumed Duties Over 300-Bed Cancer Institution Thursday

NEW YORK — Dr. James C. Chambers, 40, last week became the first colored man to head one of New York City's 30 institutions and hospitals when he was named medical superintendent of the 300-bed James Ewing Hospital.

The Baltimore-born bachelor was named to the $9,000-a-year post by Hospitals Commissioner Marcus D. Kogel and assumed his duties Thursday.

19d

James Ewing Hospital, which was opened in August, 1950, is one of the top cancer hospitals in the city.

N.Y.

Was Gouverneur Bound?

It had been rumored that Dr. Chambers was slated to head the Gouverneur Hospital, the city's smallest, but that staff physicians petitioned against it. Hospital Department spokesmen would only say:

"He (Dr. Chambers) warned the assignment and the medical board of the hospital had asked that he be assigned there."

A vacation replacement at Ewing for the past few weeks, Dr. Chambers, who is an Amherst Phi. Beta Kappa and Columbia U. medical grad, had been unofficial superintendent at the Metropolitan Hospital annex since March.

Prior to that he had spent 15 years in key administrative posts in the Hospitals Department.

Plans for interracial hospital announced

NEW YORK, Aug. 15—(AP)—The New York Times said today plans for a $4,000,000 interracial hospital at Washington, D. C., have been announced.

The Times said in a Washington dispatch that plans for the 200-bed hospital were made public yesterday in Washington by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc.

The clergyman is a Negro.

The hospital would "serve as a pilot plant for a network of such hospitals throughout the country," the story said.

8-15-51

19d

* * *

THE DISPATCH continued:

Building and hospital will need a $2,000,000 grant from Congress, which Carnegie hopes to match with $2,000,000 to be obtained from Negroes of the nation through Negro churches.

Both white and Negro physicians would be welcome on the hospital staff and the institution would be open to all races.

Hospital in Capital's Negro Area Is Planned as First of Network

Times

Wed. 8-15-51

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Plans for a $4,000,000, 200-bed interracial hospital here, that would serve as a pilot plant for a network of such hospitals throughout the country, were announced here today by the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, founder and president of the National Hospital Foundation, Inc.

19d

New York

The Washington hospital is predicated on obtaining a $2,000,000 grant from Congress which the Rev. Mr. Carnegie hopes to match with $2,000,000 to be obtained from the Negroes of this country through annual one-dollar memberships to the Foundation solicited by the pastors of Negro churches.

He said the hospital would be interracial in the sense that both white and Negro physicians would be asked to serve on its staff, and that it would be open to all races in the community it would serve. He made clear, however, that its aim would be to bring modern hospital care to an unserved community of 80,000 Negroes in the Northeast sector of Washington; and also modern facilities to Negro doctors and nurses.

The site for the hospital, at East Capitol Street and Texas Avenue, has been given by a Washington lawyer, Rudolph B. Behrend, the Rev. Mr. Carnegie said.

8-15-51

A formal application for affiliation with three local teaching hospitals, Georgetown, George Washington and Howard Universities, has already been made, he added.

A letter from Representative John L. McMillan, chairman of the House District of Columbia Committee, said he favored the plan and would call hearings on the bill to establish the hospital, H. R. 1209.

"I have resided in the District of Columbia for approximately twenty-seven years and to my own knowledge there is a dire need for additional hospital facilities for the residents of the District of Columbia," this letter said.

The Rev. Mr. Carnegie said that in preparation for starting his plan he traveled 45,000 miles through the forty-eight states visiting 170 cities to see at first hand hospital conditions for the Negro populations.

Times

He added that his interest had been aroused when as pastor of a Baptist church in a Southern city, he went to visit a leading member of his church.

Wed 8-15-51

"I found her on a rickety bed in the dingy basement of the city hospital," he said. "The place reminded me of a dungeon. The stench was terrific. I was shocked. I did not think that any such conditions could be found in Christian America."

19d

Since then, said the Rev. Mr. Carnegie, he had witnessed conditions throughout the country as deplorable as in the Southern city.

"The Negro sick were being cared for principally in basements or in little annexes to the hospitals proper, which were entered from the rear," he continued. "In some places, there were no facilities at all."

Not Ready for "Integration"

He asserted in his estimation integration was not the answer to serving the Negro population.

"Until the Negro race—15,000,000 strong—has something to offer to this partnership, the idea of integration is merely empty talk," he added. "If one side does all the giving and the other side does all the receiving, it is not reciprocity. The one that does the giving will feel a sense of superiority and the other that does the receiving will feel a sense of inferiority.

Center for Premature Babies Dedicated in Harlem

19d
N.Y.

Herald Tribune
Wed. 1-24-51
New York N.Y.

Nat Fein

During tour of new unit at Harlem Hospital, Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri and Robert F. Wagner jr., Manhattan Borough President, look at premature twins held by nurse Janet Gatling

A special center for the care of premature babies—a complete unit with its own staff, diet kitchens and other facilities—was dedicated yesterday at Harlem Hospital, 136th Street and Lenox Avenue. It is the first center in the municipal hospital system to be expressly designed and constructed for this purpose.

City officials who took part in the dedication and then inspected the new unit, included Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, Health Commissioner John F. Mahoney, Hospital Commissioner Marcus D. Kogel and Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner jr.

The importance of highly specialized equipment in the care of premature infants was dramatically emphasized by Dr. Morris Gleich, head of the hospital's department of pediatrics. When he joined the hospital in 1917, he said, there was no special equipment available, and the mortality rate for premature babies ran as high as 80 per cent; today it has dropped to about 20 per cent.

The tiny babies are so suceptible to many ailments that they "have to be watched every single minute," he explained. Even exposure to drafty hospital halls for a moment or two between delivery room and incubator caused a dozen or more deaths a year until a portable incubator was devised, he said.

Mayor Impellitteri explained that the new unit was one of six planned by the city which are being constructed with the aid of Federal funds through the Public Health Service of the Federal Security Agency. The other centers are to be at Bellevue; Lincoln and Fordham Hospitals, in the Bronx; Kings County Hosptial, in Brooklyn, and Queens General Hospital, in Jamaica, Queens.

Commissioner Kogel explained that these hopsitals all have provision for premature babies already, but that these units have been developed piecemeal, as knowledge of the field increased in recent years, and are now inadequate and makeshift.

The center has facilities for forty-two babies. Parts of the unit have been in use for several months, although it did not swing into full operation until a few days ago. The smallest baby to survive so far, a girl, was born weighing 1 pound 6 ounces; four months later she was discharged, at 5 pounds 5 ounces.

N.Y.'s Sydenham Now City Hospital

19d

NEW YORK (ANP) — Harlem's famed Sydenham Hospital, the model interracial institution which faced bankruptcy because of its heavy financial burden, reverted to city ownership here last week in exchange for $1,050,000.

The acquisition of the property actually occurred on Aug. 4, but it was only last week that checks amounting to $150,000 were sent out to 351 creditors. In taking over the hospital, the city also paid for all the furnishings and placed the 400 employees on civil service status.

Staff on Civil Service

The Board of Estimate has authorized acquisition of the hospital through condemnation proceedings on July 17, 1950, but action was not completed until last July 30.

In March, 1949, the city first took over operation of the institution when the Estimate Board authorized payment of $125,000, for furnishings and equipments. Four months later the employees of the 264-bed hospital were put on civil service status.

SYDENHAM HOSPITAL TAKEN OVER BY CITY

Atlanta, Ga. World

NEW YORK—(ANP)— Harlem's famed Sydenham hospital, the model interracial institution which faced bankruptcy because of its heavy financial burder, reverted to city ownership here last week in exchange for $1,050,000.

The acquisition of the property actually occurred on August 4, but it was only last week that checks amounting to $250,000 were sent out to 351 creditors.

Sat. 9-29-51

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Harry Oppenheimer, president of Sydenham Society, Inc., organized to replace the old board of directors, reported that $150,000 had been made available at Sydenham for special projects.

"Although Sydenham is no longer a private voluntary hospital," he said, "it is continuing to carry out as a city institution the demonstration we initiated when a specially selected interracial group acquired control on December 20, 1943 ."

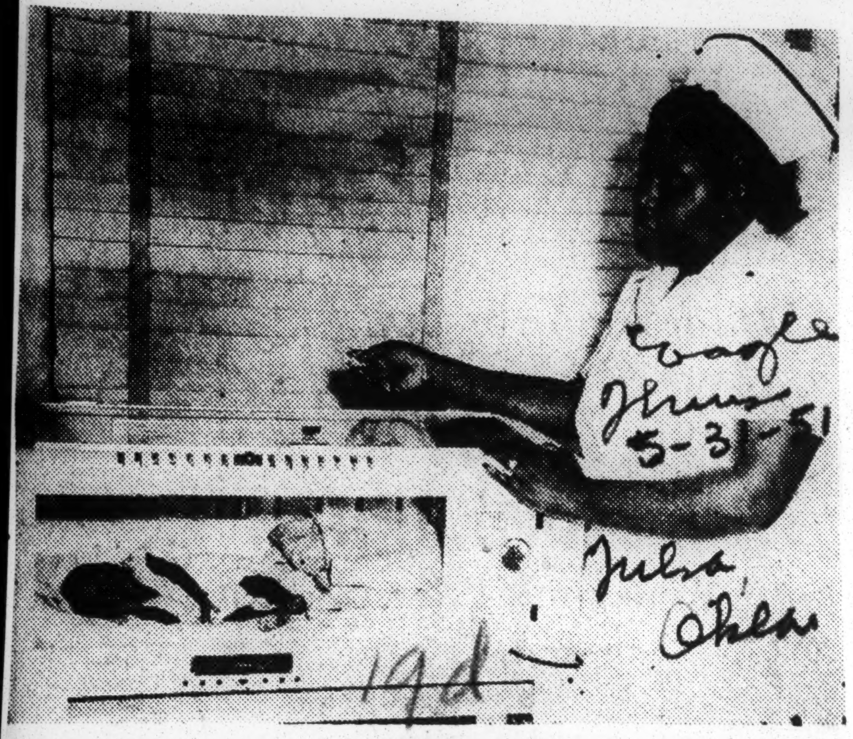
19 d

The hospital was built in 1926. A $7,500,000 expansion drive to bring it out of the red was launched in November, 1947, but failed.

Medical superintendent is Dr. Ferdinand Piazza.

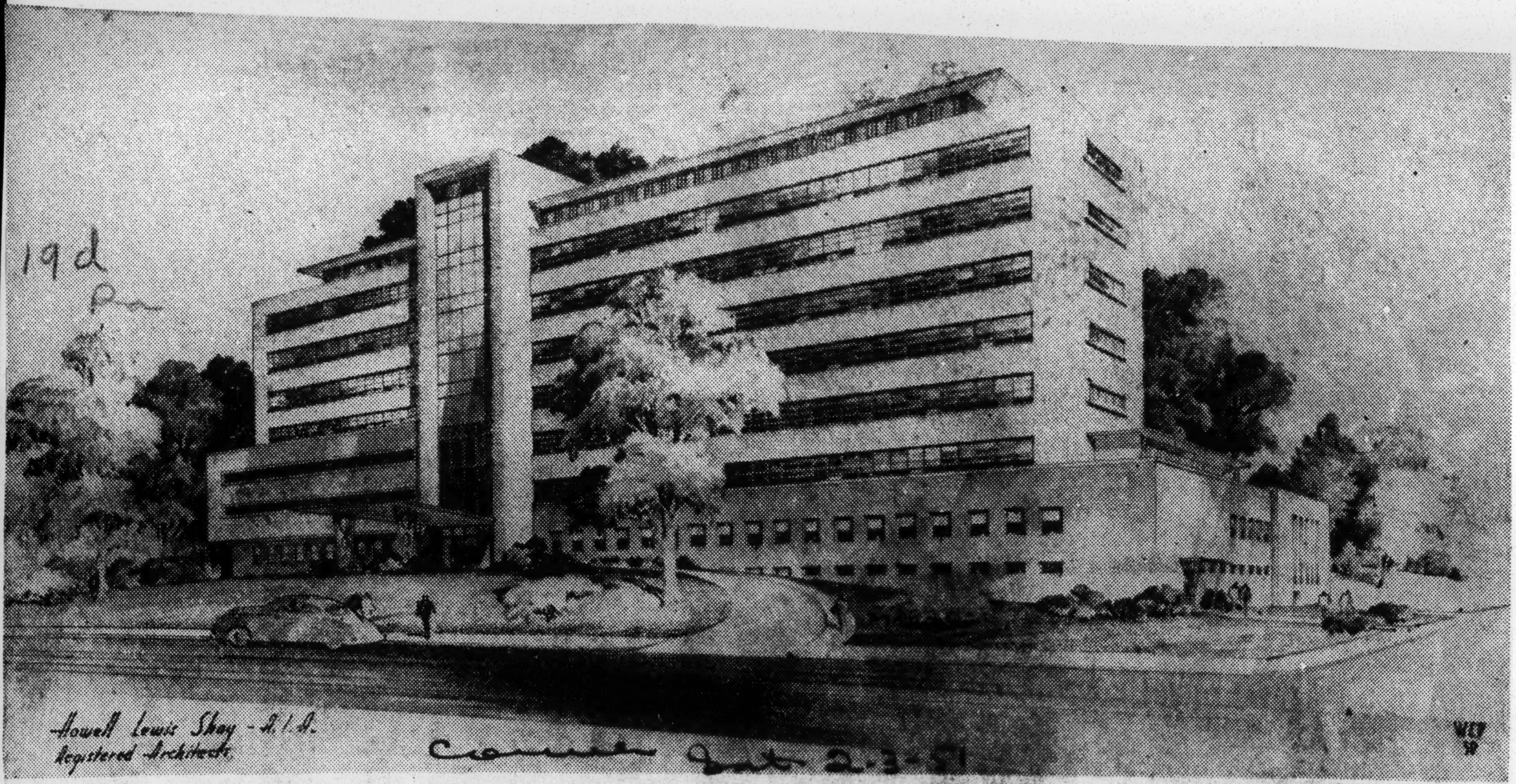
19d 1951

Oklahoma



Eagle
Thurs
5-31-51
Tulsa
Okla
19d

Moton Memorial Hospital reported yesterday that its latest incubator baby, a girl, is doing nicely. Born to an unwed mother, the child was admitted to the hospital on April 6, weighing 2 pounds 6 ounces. It has gained exactly one pound. It is fed every hour with milk and liquid vitamins, with water in-between. —photo by Woods.



19d
Pa

Courier Dat. 2-3-51

THE NEW MERCY-DOUGLASS HOSPITAL—This is how the $3,000,000 hospital will look when completed. It will take from eighteen months to two years to build, according to officials of the hospital.

Mercy-Douglass Rumors of Change Are Repudiated

Courier Dat. 2-3-51

19d

PHILADELPHIA — The report that supervision of Mercy-Douglass Hospital would be taken out of the hands of Negro physicians, business administrators and board members when the new $3,000,000 hospital is erected by the state, was criticized as "unthinkable" and "ungroundless," at a press conference at the hospital last Friday morning.

Ripping the so-called erroneous report to veritable threads, spokesmen for the hospital said that Judge Herbert E. Millen will still be chairman of the board of directors of the new hospital, Dr. Russell F. Minton will be superintendent, Dr. Daniel B Taylor, chief of staff, and Kermit Hall Business administrator

"The hospital will be under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare," one spokesman pointed out, "but the staff men will not be salaried or State employes."

Philadelphia Pa

OPERATION COSTS $1,000,000

It was also revealed that the new hospital, which will require from eighteen months to two years to build, will be operated at an approximate annual cost of $1,000,000, as against the current cost of operation of $375,000 annually.

Several other important revelations were made including:

1. Special legislation will be enacted to obtain the finances necessary to operate the new hospital.

2. The new hospital will have 215 beds and fifty-two bassinets. (The hospital as of now has 100 beds and twenty-nine bassinets.)

3. An additional 182 workers will be needed at the hospital. (There are now 132 workers.)

4. A total of 131 lay workers will be needed. (There are now fifty-one lay workers.)

5. A total of ninety nurses will be needed for general duty. (There are now thirty-three for general duty.)

6. The new hospital will have eight or more house physicians. (There are now eight house physicians.)

7. The new hospital will have seven operating rooms. (The present number of operating rooms is two.)

It was also pointed out that Mercy-Douglass Hospital services a community of 130,000 irrespective of race, color or creed. It is the only hospital between Philadelphia General Hospital and the Southwest Airport. (Last week Mercy-Douglass Hospital doctors and nurses were the first to arrive at the scene of the plane tragedy which took the lives of seven and injured twenty, at the Southwest Airport.)

19d 1951

South Carolina

Sumter's $150,000 Hospital Spells Progress

Afro-American
Dat. 3-24

View of the operating room in Sumter's Community Hospital. Miss Julia Wright, superintendent, demonstrates the administration of an anaesthetic, while Nurse Elizabeth Funney of Georgetown, S.C., (left) sets a Bovie Electrosurgical Unit. (Photo by E. C. Jones Jr.)

Outside View of Sumter's Community Hospital

19d

Afro-American Dat. 3-24-51

Community Hospital, Sumter, S.C., built by the Sons and Daughters of Job, of which the Rev. Henry B. Brown is organizer and head. The building, opened in October, 1949, cost $75,000 and an equal amount went into equipment.

Fraternal Group Founded Institution

Afro-American
Dat 3-24-51

Modern Operating Room Chief Pride; 600 Patients Served in 15 Months

Third in a series of six articles on community life in Sumter, S.C.

19d

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SUMTER, S.C. — An outstanding example of progressiveness is seen in Sumter's 17-month-old Community Hospital, built and equipped at a cost of $150,000 by the Sons and Daughters of Job.

The fraternal group's founder and head, the Rev. Henry B. Brown, was impressed with the need of hospital facilities when he saw a suffering farm woman sent back to her home, 12 miles away because no room could be found for her at the local hospital until the next day.

In the first 15 months of operation, Community treated 350 "in" and 250 "out" patients. Miss Julia Wright, hospital superintendent, estimates that about 80 per cent of the cases involved surgery. There were 70 births.

Operating Room is Pride

Pride of the hospital is its operating room, which has been equipped with every modern device that local medical men have indicated a desire to have.

There is a complete set of instruments, said to provide for any operation; a suction machine, an all-purpose Emerson Resuscitator, a Bovie Electrosurgical Unit, a triple device for administering gas, oxygen or sodium pentothal; and, in addition to the customary revolving light, an emergency and all-purpose light that is switched to batteries in case of a current failure.

There is also an x-ray room, a well - equipped laboratory, an A-rated kitchen, automatic laundry, and automatic oil heating plant.

Accommodations include 25 beds mostly in private rooms, and 10 bassinets. There is a nurses' cottage, now housing nine members of the staff, and doctors' quarters are now under construction.

Hospital Staff

Dr. J. Bellamy of New York, a graduate of Boston Medical College, is resident physician. The staff includes two registered nurses, four practical nurses and five nurses' aides. Kitchen and laundry employees total nine.

The hospital, situated on North Broad St., is licensed by the South Carolina State Board of Health and holds membership in the American Hospital Association.

Room furniture was donated by several churches and fraternal groups, to whom credit is given in tablets attached to the respective doors. The county provided X-Ray equipment and operating table.

The Rev. Mr. Brown anticipates neither profit nor recovery of his organization's investment, but feels that if fees are sufficient to maintain the hospital, his group will be content in the realization that they have provided a much - needed community service.

MAYOR RENEWS FIGHT FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Commercial Appeal

Overton, Hale Apply For Share In New Federal Aid Allocation

By HARRY WOODBURY

Mayor Overton yesterday renewed the city's application for Federal aid in building a proposed 125-bed hospital at Jefferson and Dunlap for Negroes.

1951

The action was taken after the Mayor learned that the state has been allocated $2,954,710 of Federal aid for hospital construction. He was advised of the amount in a telegram from Representative Davis.

Thurs. 9-20-51

Early Action Hoped

The new application, made jointly by the Mayor and E. W. Hale, chairman of the County Commission, was mailed last night to Dr. R. H. Hutcheson, state health commissioner, in Nashville.

The Mayor said he was hopeful something could "be done about" the Negro hospital during the 1951-52 fiscal year.

"I can't see any reason why it shouldn't be started," he declared.

Heretofore, Dr. Charles Demmer, director of the Division of Hospital Survey and Construction for the state, has said Memphis' application could not be considered before July 1952, unless Federal allocations were increased.

Priority Is Sought

The new application made out a four-point case for giving priority to the Negro hospital. The points are:

Memphis, Tenn.

(1) Memphis has only 3.08 hospital beds per thousand Negro population while the national average is 5.5 for cities with medical centers such as Memphis.

(2) Memphis offers the finest opportunity of any city in the South for a teaching hospital for Negro doctors, nurses, internes and medical specialists because the proposed hospital would be in the city's medical center and directed by University of Tennessee Medical College faculty.

(3) The hospital would increase the number of Negro doctors, nurses and medical specialists "to administer preventive medicine," thereby lessening the need for hospital beds elsewhere in the state.

(4) The city-county hospital plan is "fully-thought out, capable of execution."

It was pointed out that the application for aid in building the $1,500,000 structure requests 52 per cent Federal aid, as authorized by Congress in the Hill-Burton Act, 24 per cent state aid, with the city and county to share the balance. Both branches of local government stand ready to contribute from bond issues heretofore authorized, Mayor Overton and Mr. Hale said.

In a final analysis, the two officials said, "It is respectfully urged that the application of the city of Memphis and County of Shelby qualifies:

Commercial Appeal

"Statistically for priority by reason of local Negro hospital bed shortages;

Economically as an unusual opportunity to employ to advantage the teaching ability of the staff of the University of Tennessee Medical College, which opportunity exists only here at Memphis.

Thurs 9-20-51

"Rationally, because existence of the teaching hospital will attract and hold much needed trained Negro medical personnel who in turn through preventative medicine will reduce the hospital bed require- throughout the area, and

"Logically, because the application of the City of Memphis and County of Shelby is a concrete plan, the execution of which merely awaits favorable action by the Tennessee Department of Public Health."

Inter-Racial Hospital Dedicated At W. Memphis

Daily World

1951

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark.-(ANP)- Dedication ceremonies were held here last week for the new inter-racial $1,200,000 Crittenden Memorial Hospital.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D. Ark.) was the principal speaker at the event which opened the three-story 100-bed institution.

Fri. 10-19-51

Sen. Fulbright called the hospital a concrete example of racial tolerance for all the nation to see.

"This is the rea answer of the South to the misguided policies of the reformers of the North," he said, "I think that one of the points of greatest significance about your hospital is that its facilities are available equally to both white and Negro citizens."

Atlanta Ga.

The hospital, dedicated to the heroic war dead of Crittenden county, was built from aid received from the 1946 Hill-Burton Act.

NEGRO HOSPITAL ISSUE TO BE AIRED IN CHICAGO

Commercial Appeal

College Of Bishops To Discuss Management Dispute At Special Meeting

P. 1

By ROBERT TALLEY

The long-standing controversy over management of Memphis' proposed new Collins Chapel Hospital, which has bogged down plans for construction of the $750,000 institution for Negroes, is scheduled for discussion at a special meeting of the College of Bishops of the Colored Methodist Church in Chicago Tuesday.

Fri. 12-7-51

A Building Committee of white and Negro citizens, headed by M. A. Lightman Sr. as chairman, contends that under the terms of a contract signed with the CME Church several years ago, management control will rest with a new Board of Trustees. Dr. W. S. Martin, Negro physician and present superintendent of the hospital, contends his appointment by the church will not expire until 1953.

1951

To Submit Letter

"We have decided to ask the chief authorities of the CME Church for their views," John W. Loch, attorney for Mr. Lightman's committee, said yesterday. "We have prepared, to submit to the College of Bishops, a letter outlining our position."

Memphis Tenn.

Senior bishop of the church is Bishop R. A. Carter of Chicago. Presiding bishop of the Memphis and Jackson Conference, which includes Memphis, is Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett of Kansas City.

The present hospital, which has been declared outmoded and inadequate, is owned and operated by the church. The new Board of Trustees, which is designed to exercise management control over the new institution, will be comprised of five white members and five Negro members with Bishop Hamlett as the 11th member and an ex officio chairman.

$350,000 Raised

About $350,000 in cash and securities has been raised by Mr. Lightman's committee toward construction of the new hospital, Mr. Loch said, in addition to uncollected pledges. He estimated that an equal amount, or more, will be needed to meet present building and equipment costs which he estimated at around $750,000.

Money collected thus far is being held in the bank, pending settlement of the controversy over control of the new institution.

As yet at least, the new hospital has not been qualified for any Federal funds under the terms of the Hill-Burton Act.

A privately-owned institution, the proposed new Collins Chapel Hospital has no connection with the city's tentative plans for building a city-owned Negro hospital here.

NEGRO HOSPITAL DRIVE CONFUSED BY DISPUTE

Commercial Appeal

Church Bishops Back Plans Of Committee—Money May Be Refunded

Sat 12-22-51

By ROBERT TALLEY

Build a new $750,000 Negro hospital here, use the funds already collected to improve the present hospital, or drop the whole project and refund the money to the donors?

Memphis, Tenn.

The long-delayed plan for the construction of a new Collins Chapel Hospital, a 100-bed institution to be financed ~~jointly~~ by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church and bi-racial public subscription, appeared more confused than ever yesterday as the result of three major developments.

Church Backs Committee

P. 1

The developments were:

1. The CME College of Bishops, ruling body of the church, announced that it will support the Building Committee, headed by M. A. Lightman Sr., in the committee's contention that control of the completed institution shall be placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees comprised of white and Negro members.

1951

2. The College of Bishops' action was in reply to the contention of Dr. W. S. Martin, Negro physician and superintendent of the present hospital, who has insisted that he shall remain in control until his present church-appointed term expires in May, 1954. Dr. Martin told The Commercial Appeal that "The final decision must rest with the General Conference of the CME Church which will meet again in 1954."

'Public Interest Wanes'

3. Mr. Lightman, while expressing gratification over the bishops' support of his committee, said that public interest in the long-deferred project "is now waning and it may be difficult to raise the additional money that would be necessary to build the new hospital at present construction costs."

Mr. Lightman added that his committee will meet soon, possibly next week, to make a choice of three possible decisions:

1. To continue with the plans for the new hospital.

2. To use the money already raised for improvement of the present hospital, an out-moded 60-bed institution in sub-standard condition.

3. To refund to the donors the money already collected and thus end the whole matter.

The sum of $319,000, already collected from pledges given in a public subscription campaign among and Negroes here in 1945, is being held in the Union Planters National Bank as the Building Committee awaits the outcome of the controversy.

Total pledges, many of which are still uncollected, were $459,000. The Building Committee estimates that, at today's construction prices, the new hospital would cost at least $750,000.

Commercial Appeal

Letter Replies To Inquiry

The letter from the College of Bishops, which was addressed to Mr. Lightman and received at his office yesterday, was in reply to a recent letter written by John W. Loch, attorney for the Building Committee, which inquired about the bishops' position in the controversy with Dr. Martin.

Sat. 12-22

The letter read:

"We, the College of Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, in a meeting held at Chicago on Dec. 11, 1951, had before us a copy of the letter dated Oct. 29, 1951, addressed to Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, by Attorney John W. Loch of Memphis, on behalf of the Building Committee of Collins Chapel Connectional Hospital and other interested friends of the hospital.

"We concur in the views and opinions of the Building Committee as expressed in Mr. Loch's letter, and pledge that we will publicly support them and actively oppose any contention to the contrary by any person or group of persons."

The letter, which bore the formal seal of the CME Church, was signed by Bishop S. L. Lewis, chairman of the college, and Bishop Luther Stewart, secretary.

Bishop Hamlett, whose home is in Kansas City, is head of the Memphis-Jackson Conference of the CME church, and has been active in behalf of the proposal for the new hospital.

Committee Named

The Building Committee, of which Mr. Lightman is chairman, is composed of James M. Crews, administrator of Methodist Hospital; E. J. Meeman, editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar; T. Walker Lewis, head of the Lewis Supply Co., Edmond Orgill, president of Orgill Bros. & Co., Mr. Loch and Dr. A. N. Kittrelle, a Negro physician.

The Board of Trustees, which is to have control of the new hospital under the terms of the Building Commitee's contract with the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, is to be headed by Bishop Hamlett as ex officio chairman and composed of five white and five Negro members.

The white trustees are Frank Ahlgren, editor of The Commercial Appeal; J. H. Crain, planter of Wilson, Ark.; Phil M. Canale Sr., Memphis attorney, and Mr. Lewis and Mr. Orgill.

The Negro trustees are to be appointed by the church.

Mr. Lightman, who was in Chicago yesterday, plans to return to Memphis Monday. He was interviewed by long distance telephone, after the letter from the College of Bishops had been made public by Mr. Loch.

"While the news will no doubt be received with favor and gratification by the Building Committee and the Board of Trustees, the matter is still not yet clarified," Mr. Lightman said.

Higher Costs Cited

"I hope this favorable news has not come too late. The desire of the public to give isn't quite as enthusiastic now as it was a year or so ago. Furthermore, at today's prices the new hospital would cost at least twice the amount originally estimated."

Mr. Lightman then said the Building Committee and other leaders interested in the hospital plan would be called to attend a meeting at which a choice of one of the three courses stated above would be considered.

"Should we decide on a course other than going ahead with the building of a new hospital, we will also consult the donors who contributed to the fund-raising campaign before taking final action," he added. "That is, unless we should decide to drop the whole thing and return their money, in which case the donors' approval would not be necessary."

19d 1951 Texas

Clinic Planned For Negroes

19d

A new dental clinic for Negroes and a special section for charity cases will be provided in the new building to replace antiquated Ramseur Hall at Baylor University College of Dentistry, workers in the completion fund campaign for the school were told Wednesday.

Morning News

At the opening meeting of the special gifts division of the drive, Dr. Roland Lynn, Dallas dentist, said that the new Negro and charity clinics are urgently needed to take care of a backlog of work and to develop in students an appreciation of the problems of all classes.

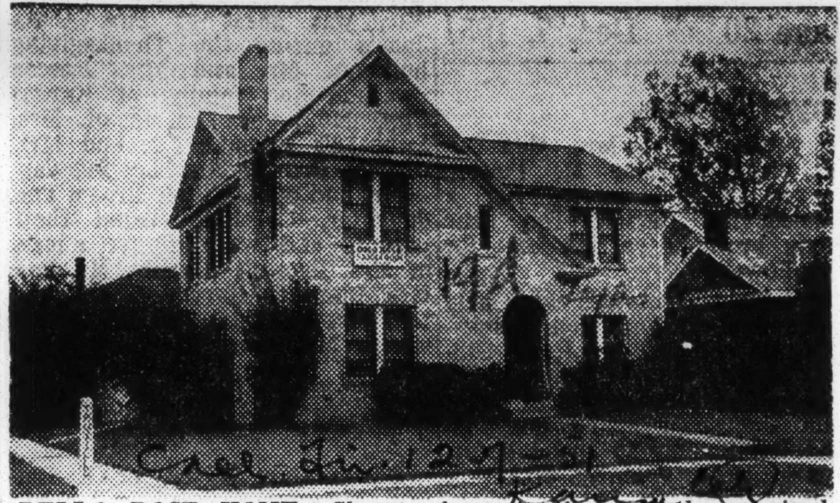
Dallas

Dentists' congested calendars these days are caused by a shortage of dentists and a greatly increased demand for dental service apparently caused by World War II.

"Before the war, only 25 per cent of the population was familiar with a dentist's office and many who went into the armed forces had never had a dental examination," Dr. Lynn said.

If dental schools are not equipped to turn out more dentists, the effect on general public health will soon be noticeable, he predicted.

The women's special gifts division, headed by Mrs. Curtis Meadows, will meet for its opening luncheon Thursday in the Danish Room of Hotel Adolphus.



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Call, Fri. 12-7-51

Kansas City

DELLA ROSE HOME.—Shown above is the recently acquired property to be the Texas Colored Vocational Nurses' Association's first convalescent home. It is located at 2601 Truxille street, in the heart of Houston's exclusive "Sugar Hill" district. Mrs. Leona Brown, state president, led in the move to get the organization its charter and the home. Another unit is being considered in Corpus Christi. Those unable to pay will be accepted on a limited basis. Those able to pay will be placed on the honor system, pay as able. Local physicians now have a place to submit patients needing rest, quiet and constant care that hitherto has been denied them because there was no place for them to go, and some were unable to pay had there been a place for them. Della Rose Home solves both problems.—McKibben Photo.

Texas Nurses Open Rest Home at Houston

Call p. 19

19a

HOUSTON. — In an epochal move, almost without precedent in the ranks of 'new organizations,' the Texas Colored Vocational Nurses' Association, chartered on May of 1951, recently purchased a convalescent home valued in excess of $50,000, furnished. The choice piece of property is located in the heart of Houston's "Sugar Hill" district and occupies a corner lot.

Kansas City Mo

Well Appointed

The new home, to be known as "Della Rose," boasts of a well-kept and spacious lawn. It is commodious and well-appointed throughout its twelve rooms, all of which are large, airy and cheerful in appearance. Its equipment consists of regular and hospital beds, sterilization room, modern and hospital clean kitchen and a heating system that permits each room to have individual temperatures according to the patients need. The artfully arranged reception room rivals the superintendents quarters in the simplicity of its beauty.

Meets Need

Aside from its physical beauty, Della Rose satisfies a long acknowledged need of Houston Negroes. When one needed absolute rest and quiet, but not confined to a hospital, there was no place in Houston for a physician to send his patients. Persons afflicted by the infirmities of old age need no longer be the cause of a working person missing days off the job, as Della Rose offers excellent care for these persons.

Competent Staff

Della Rose has passed all requirements of medical and health department laws from plant, equipment to personnel. Every nurse is a licensed, certificate holder, attesting to her training and skill. They are available to physicians desiring certain types of care for their patients on an around-the-clock basis. Some medics have publicly expressed their happiness over the founding of Della Rose, and intimated that they "will be doing business." For rest, quiet, care and attentive service during your convalescence, the Della Rose Home is humanity's servant in Houston.

Mrs. Leona Brown, state president of Houston, is resident superintendent. The organization plans another convalescent home at Corpus Christi, Texas, and will care for a limited number of persons unable to pay any of their keep. That Mrs. Brown is a gifted leader may be reflected in the accomplishments attributed to her efforts since April of 1951. She took over the presidency during a lax period but one month later the TCVNA had won Texas' recognition and a charter. As fast as the various nursing schools' graduated classes, Mrs. Brown was on hand to organize a new chapter. She now has six chapters in the past seven months.

Kansas City Mo

The Finale

To top it off, Mrs. Brown held a two-day confab at Prairie View State college in October and outlined her plan for acquiring the convalescent home. The state delegates pledged the support of their respective chapters and a month later, Mrs. Brown announced the acquisition of the Della Rose Home. Three days later the home had its medical and health approval certificates. It all adds up to another first for intrepid Negro leaders of Houston.

POWELL OUTWITS DIXIECRAT:

Rankin Jim Crow Hospital Bill Decisively Defeated

Afro-American

19d

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—After hearing a criticism of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association and its president, Dr. S. J. Phillips, the House last Wednesday killed the bill to establish a Jim Crow veterans hospital at the birthplace of the late Booker T. Washington in Franklin County. Va.

This action was taken on the motion of Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, to strike out the enacting clause.

Powell made his motion while the House was sitting in the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of the bill. The effect of the motion, which twice carried in the committee of the whole, a purely parliamentary device, was to have the committee to rise and recommend to the House the striking out of the enacting clause.

Dat-12-51

On a roll-call vote, the House voted, 222 to 117, to strike out the enacting clause. 1/4

Rankin Soundly Beaten

This action was a decisive defeat for Representative John E. Rankin, Dixiecrat, of Mississippi, sponsor of Jim Crow legislation for veterans. It was the first time one of his separate hospital bills had been defeated in the House.

In offering the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Mr. Powell told the House he was compelled to do that which he wished to avoid. He charged that the Booker T. Washington Memorial Association, which sought enactment of the bill was a "phoney" organization and demanded a Congressional investigation to determine the ownership of the land on which the proposed hospital was to be erected.

Mr. Powell also charged that 90 per cent of the profits derived from the sale of the Booker T. Washington Memorial half-dollar, the coinage of which at United States Mints, was authorized by Congress, had been used to pay salaries and that only 10 per cent had been used for the stated purpose of building an educational institution at Dr. Washington's birthplace.

Sponsor on Payroll

Miss Portia Washington, whom Rankin named as one of the sponsors of the bill, is on the payroll of the memorial foundation, Mr. Powell also charged.

In previous years, there has been very little opposition to Rankin's Jim Crow veteran hospital bills. They have usually passed the House without objection only to run into opposition in the Senate or have their construction blocked by President Truman.

Opposition to this bill broke out as soon as Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat, of Mississippi, reported a rule for its consideration from the House Rules Committee.

Representative Leo E. Allen, of Illinois, a Republican member of the rules group, said he had to be convinced of the necessity for the expenditure of $5,000,000 to build the proposed hospital. Rankin promised to convince him during debate on the merits of the bill.

Rankin Uses Epithet

Rankin opened the debate, repeatedly using the word "n—." He argued that the proposed hospital would give "n—" doctors and nurses an opportunity to wait on "n—" veterans and that "n—s" preferred it that way.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, of which Rankin is chairman, also supported the bill.

Both Rankin and Mrs. Rogers were subjected to questioning, which indicated that there was considerable opposition to the bill.

Near the close of the one hour of general debate, Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, took the floor. He said he was opposed to the bill first because it was class legislation.

Dawson said there was no more reason to build an all-colored hospital for colored veterans than there was to build one for Italians, or Japanese, or any other segment of the population.

The bill would have an appropriation of $5,000,000 to enable the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to acquire a suitable site at the birthplace of Dr. Washington and to contract for the erection on it of a hospital for colored veterans.

During debate on the bill, Representative J. Percy Priest, Democrat, of Tennessee, asked Rankin whether he would object to the location of the proposed hospital in Nashville, with the facility retaining the name of Dr. Washington. Rankin said he would.

The present policy of the Veterans Administration is to locate veterans hospitals near medical centers where the veterans can have the best possible medical care.

The New Negro TB Hospital Should Be In Tidewater

19d V.

From The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot

THE State Board of Health on Monday gave its endorsement to a new Negro tuberculosis sanitarium "as part of a joint project with the Medical College of Virginia." The General Assembly had previously appropriated $900,000 for the new Negro hospital and will now be asked to increase the sum to $4,300,000, which will be used to construct an annex to the medical college's St. Philip's Hospital for Negroes. The Negro tuberculosis sanitarium of 200 beds will become part of the annex.

Journal and Guide

The Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care has also approved the construction of the Negro tuberculosis hospital as a part of the Medical College of Virginia's hospital system. The part that it can play as a "teaching institution" has been a basic argument in favor of locating the new Negro hospital at the State-supported medical college. It was the one stressed by Dr. W. T. Sanger, president of the Medical College of Virginia, and other spokesmen, at the recent regional meeting of the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care in Norfolk.

Dat. 12-8-51 P. 14

The decision on the location of the urgently needed Negro TB hospital is, nevertheless, one that will be made by the General Assembly at its forthcoming meeting. The Virginian-Pilot hopes that the Norfolk delegation in the Legislature will examine the argument that the hospital should be located at the Medical College of Virginia with great care. It appears to be based on the fallacious premise that what is needed is another teaching institution on tuberculosis.

Norfolk, Va.

What is needed is another treatment institution. It is needed for the Negro population of Tidewater Virginia where the Negro tuberculosis death rate is the highest in the State. Tidewater is the area of the highest incidence of Negro tuberculosis.

It would be just as easy to staff this hospital adequately with medical personnel in Norfolk as in Richmond. If it is desired to use it as a teaching institution, it can be brought into the system of rotating internships which the Medical College of Virginia is applying to other hospitals in this area.

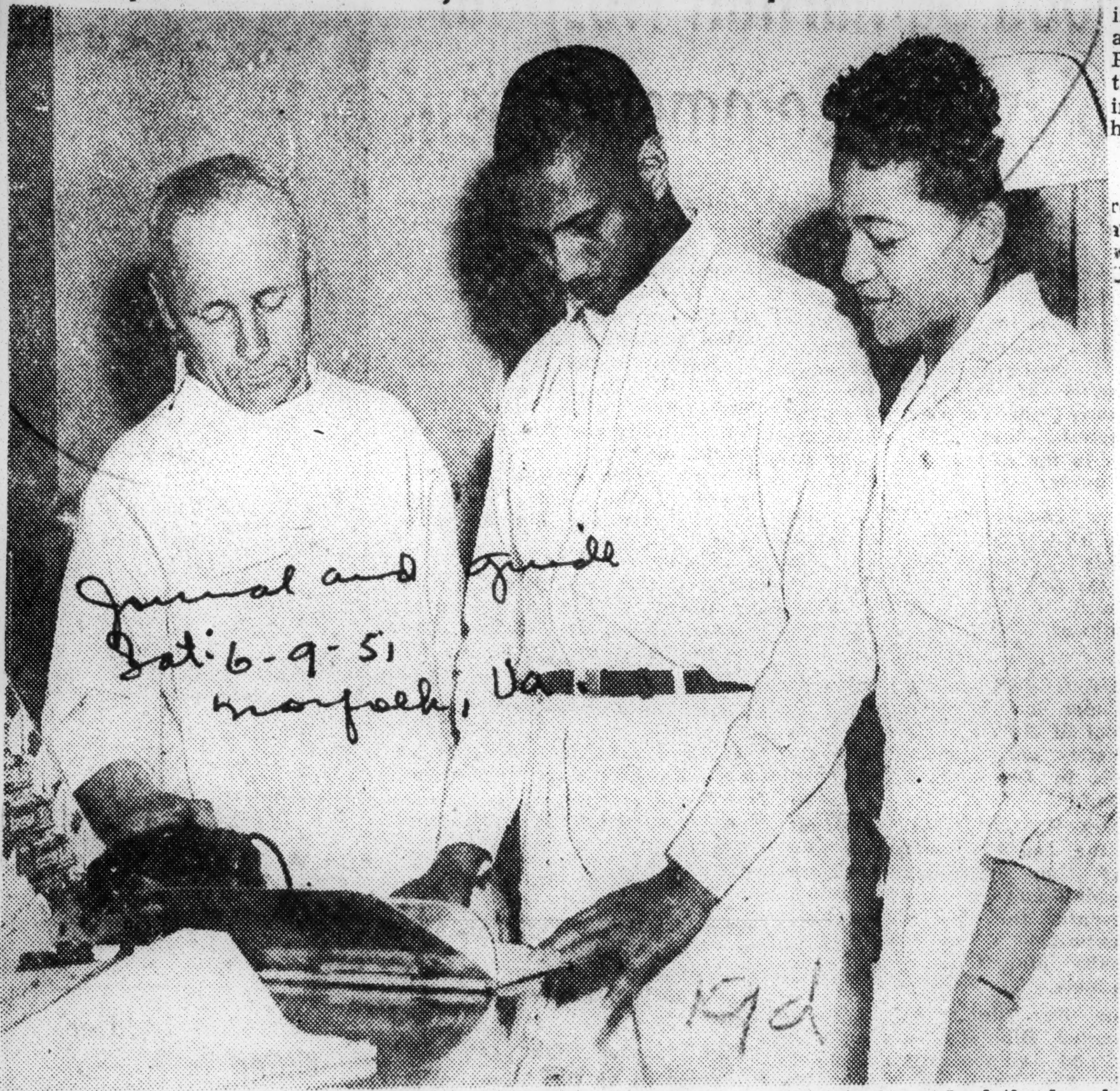
* * *

Negro tuberculosis is usually far advanced before it is detected, and the need is for a new hospital close to the area of its greatest intensity. Negro tuberculosis sufferers from this high-incidence area will not be able to travel to Richmond, and they will not do so. The disease occurs most frequently in the lowest income Negro group of lowest mobility.

The case for placing the new Negro hospital in this area must be organized quickly. Tidewater physicians and their organizations can help to supply legislators with the information needed. The case for the new Negro TB hospital is not only clear, but urgently evident Piedmont Sanitarium at Burkeville (Virginia's only Negro TB hospital) is now overcrowded with a long waiting list. The result is that Negro TB sufferers are dying in Virginia for want of medical care.

19d 1951 Virginia

Displaced Polish Physician Joins Hospital Staff



Journal and Guide
Sat. 6-9-51
Norfolk, Va.

19d

Dr. Pawel Blagowidow, a displaced Polish physician who is now serving as a resident physician at Norfolk Community Hospital, is shown with Dr. Oscar DeShields, chief resident, as the two examine a patient's chart at the obstetrical ward of the hospital with Miss Louise Pope, nurse in charge.

Polish Doctor Added To Norfolk Hospital Staff

Journal and Guide

NORFOLK — Fifty-seven years of age might seem rather late in life to begin a career in a strange land, but Dr. Pawel Blagowidow, now serving as a resident physician at Norfolk Community Hospital, views it as a major opportunity.

Sat. 6-9-51

A native of Symbirsk, Poland, Dr. Blagowidow came to the United States only six weeks ago after having seen the fruits of a lifetime of work and training wrecked by World War II.

War is no stranger to him, for in 1917, immediately after graduation from the University of Kazan, Russia, he was called to service during World War I with first the Russian and then the Polish army where he served until 1922.

19d

Norfolk,

THE FOLLOWING year he returned to his native Poland, to enter private practice and join the staff of the municipal hospital at Czetown where he became the head of the departments of internal medicine and tuberculosis.

Va.

In 1939 the tide of war again swept over Poland which was defeated by Russia and Germany and its lands divided between its conquerors.

With thousands of his countrymen Dr. Blagowidow was moved into Germany when the Russian armies swept the Germans out of Poland in 1944. For the rest of the war he served as a physician in a prison camp in the often and heavily bombed City of Bremen.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE German surrender he bceame chief physician and specialist in internal medicine at the Farge Hospital in Bremen. Until coming to the United States early in April, he served with the medical staffs of UNRRA and IRRA.

Upon arrival in America he was referred to Community Hospital by the National Committee For Resettlement of Displaced Professionals.

"We talked," said W. T. Mason, Community Hospital administrator, "He looked over the hospital and liked it and we liked him, so he decided to stay."

BOTH MR. MASON and Dr. Oscar DeShields, chief resident at Community, have only the highest praise for the newcomer to their staff.

"He comes to us with both a wealth and a dearth of preparedness," said Dr. DeShields, who is working as his teammate in the job of becoming accustomed to Community Hospital routine.

"The principal job is one of orientation, which is proceeding very well."

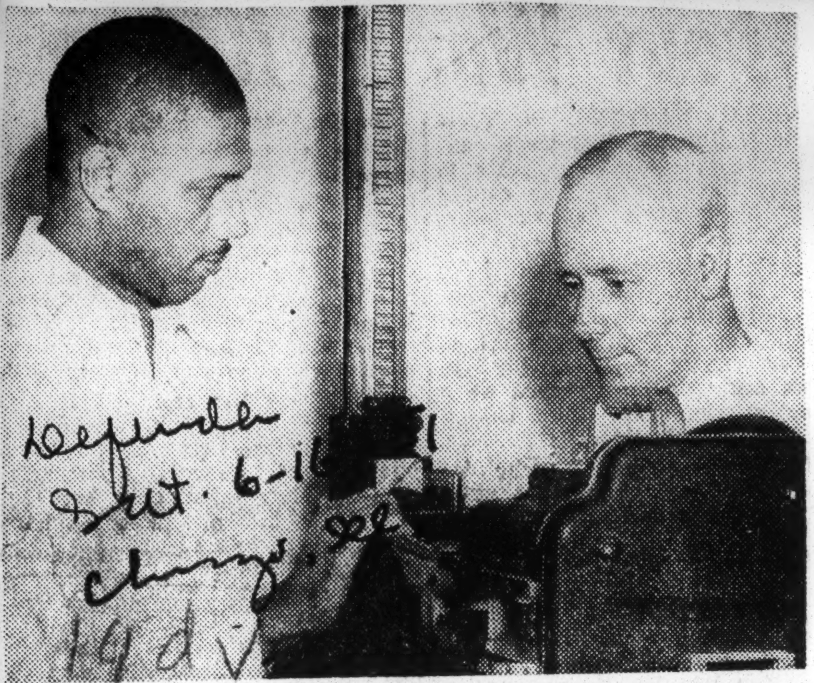
ALTHOUGH DR. Blagowidow speaks very fluently in Polish, Russian, German and Ukraine, he has not yet completely mastered English, and although he says that sometimes he has difficulty in understanding his new associates, it is rapidly becoming easier.

Dr. DeShields attributes this slight difficulty to the fact that although, Dr. Blagowidow studied English for two years before coming to America, he studied under English instructors, and as a result, has difficulty in understanding "American."

Dr. Blagowidow's wife is currently living in New York City where she is keeping house for their two sons, Wladimerz, 25, and George, 27.

* * *

THE ELDER SON is employed as an office clerk. The younger is working in a restaurant to earn money to enter a medical school and resume interrupted study for a career which will permit him to follow in his father's footsteps.



Defender
Sat. 6-16-51
Chicago, Ill

19 d ✓

NEW START FOR DP — First white resident physician at Norfolk Community hospital, Norfolk, Va., is Dr. Pawel Blagowidow, a displaced Polish physician who, at 58 years of age, is starting all over again. Russian-educated, Dr. Blagowidow has served under five governments. He and his family came to this country six weeks ago under sponsorship of National Committee for the Replacement of Displacd professionals. Here he talks over some of the hospital's equipment with Dr. Oscar Deshields.

19d 1951

Virginia

MCV Negro Hospitals Held Badly Crowded

Times Dispatch

The Negro hospitals of the Medical College of Virginia are so overcrowded that patients are sometimes discharged earlier than desirable, while others never get any farther than the emergency room, the MCV board was told yesterday.

Ed. 3-10-51

The board and Dr. W. T. Sanger, MCV president, said they had no solution to the problem. But they said they would continue to study the matter, and Dr. Sanger hinted that the State will be asked to construct new facilities.

Richmond, Va.

The board was given the dismal report on the hospitals by Dr. Sanger and Charles P. Cardwell, Jr., director of the hospital division of MCV.

19d

They said that each ward of the Dooley and St. Philip Hospitals has about five more patients than it was designed for, resulting in an occupancy rate of about 120 per cent. Dooley is for Negro children, while St. Philip is for Negro adults.

Va.

Many Cases Must Wait

"As a result of the crowded conditions," Cardwell said, "few, if any, except emergency cases, can be admitted. If a hernia, for example, is not an emergency, it must wait indefinitely, as must many other cases, including most tonsil and adenoid cases."

Cardwell added that 60 inmates of the Hanover Industrial School alone are waiting to have tonsil and adenoid operations.

Dooley often has twice as many patients as it was designed to care for, Dr. Sanger and Cardwell said.

They said that the emergency room "not infrequently has from 12 to 15 patients who cannot be moved to regular hospital beds."

"In instances," they continued, "patients are ready to be discharged from hospital stretchers of the emergency room, from which it was never possible to move them to regular hospital beds."

Dr. Sanger said he wanted to emphasize "with regret, that patients are sometimes necessarily discharged earlier than is desirable to make room for more emergency cases."

After the meeting, Dr. Sanger said he disliked asking the State to build new facilities "in these days of high costs." But he indicated that is the only solution.

On the brighter side, the board heard Cardwell report on the repainting, renovation, additional equipment, a new elevator, a new diet kitchen, new furniture and other improvements in the Dooley and St. Philip Hospitals during the past year. This work will be completed shortly, he said.

19d 1951

West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA

Walkout

19d

In Charleston, W.Va., 20 nurses of St. Francis Hospital walked off the job because the hospital had hired its third Negro nurse. Sister Helen Clare, the hospital's administrator, stood her ground. She had sisters of the Order of St. Joseph flown in from nearby cities to take care of the hospital's 130 patients. "St. Francis Hospital will not dismiss any nurse or other employee on account of race," she said; and she had the backing of Bishop John J. Swint of Wheeling and of the local Charleston *Gazette*. Said the *Gazette*: "Nowhere in the language of the Nightingale oath is there mention of religion, color or political belief."

Time

5-28-51

19e 1951 Fund-Raising Seminar

19e

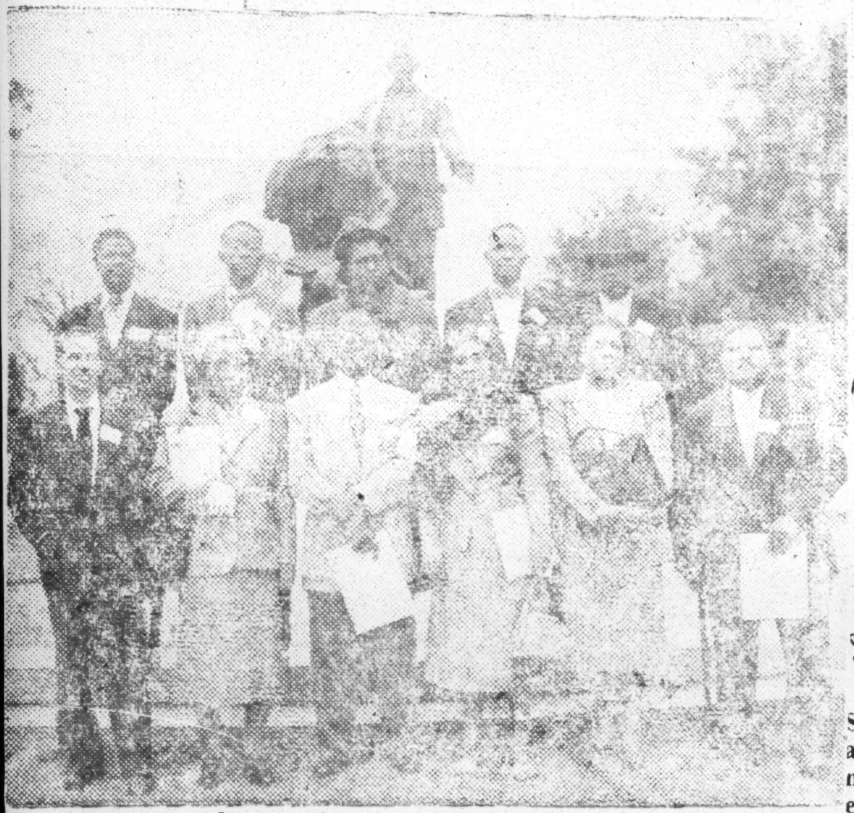
Sun, 12-16-51

P.5 Sentinel

FLORIDA DELEGATION TO MARCH OF DIME FUND-RAISING SEMINAR AT TUSKEGEE RECENTLY — Front row, left to right — Claude Hilliard, Jacksonville; Mrs. Florence Small, Daytona Beach; Dr. James Greene, Jacksonville; Mrs. Thelma Starke, West Palm Beach; Mrs. Charles Williams, Miami; and Mr. Hubert Reynolds, Pensacola. Back row, left to right: Arthur Sams, Key West; A. L. Kidd, Tallahassee; Mrs. Lillie M. Peterson, St. Petersburg; G. L. Porter, Tallahassee, and Floyd Hannibal, Key West.

FLORIDA DELEGATION TO MARCH OF DIMES FUND-RAISING SEMINAR AT TUSKEGEE RECENTLY.

19e



Fla. Tattler Dec. 15, 22, 29, 1951

Front row, left to right - Claude Hilliard, Jacksonville; Mrs. Florence Small, Daytona Beach; Dr. James Greene, Jacksonville; Mrs. Thelma Starke, West Palm Beach; Mrs. Charles Williams, Miami; Hubert Renolds, Pensacola. Jacksonville, Fla.

Back row, left to right-Arthur Sams, Key West; A. L. Kidd, Tallahassee; Mrs. Lillie M. Peterson, St. Petersburg; G. L. Porter, Tallahassee; and Floyd Hannibal, Key West.

Endorses March Of Dime Drive

Journal and Guide

P. 9

19e

Sat. 12-29-51
Norfolk, Va.

According to Mrs. Edna Seay of Buffalo, N. Y., "Jack and Jill of America, Inc., a national organization of mothers working in the interest of children who hold memberships in Jack and Jill clubs, proudly endorses the March of Dimes as a national project and pledges its support in the campaign to raise funds." Mrs. Seay is national president of the group.

19e 1951 Mississippi

State Negro Child Named For March Of Dimes Poster

Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
P. 1

Jackson, Miss., Dec., 11—A little Mississippi polio victim, six-year-old Emma Pearl Berry of Raymond, Hinds County, has been named the 1952 March of Dimes colored Poster Child, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (NFIP) officials disclosed today.

Each year two national poster chlidren, one white and one colored, are selected. This year Larry Gross, son of a serviceman in Germany, and Emma Pearl Berry have been honored. Emma Pearl is slated for personal appearances at March of Dimes activities throughout the state and she will ride on a float in the Opening Day parade of the March of Dimes Campaign in Jackson, January 2nd.

She has also been named March of Dimes School Chairman for the colored schools. She is in the first grade at Herring School No. 2, Raymond.

Emma Pearl has come a long way since January, 1949, when she was first stricken with polio at her home on a tenant farm in Raymond. One of twelve children of Lawyer and Willie Mae Berry, Emma Pearl, then just four years old, was the only one in her family to suffer the dread disease. She was rushed to the state polio center at Vicksburg where she began a long, hard fight back until now, aided by a brace on her right leg, an abdominal band and crutches she can almost keep up with her brothers and sisters.

Her treatment, under the supervision of the Hinds County Chapter, NFIP, has cost $1,598.45 in March of Dimes funds to-date and she is still under the care of Vicksburg doctors with periodic check-ups scheduled for years to come.

Dec. 12-51

When notified that she had been named National Poster Child Emma Pearl could only summon a big, happy smile. Most of her family were in the field picking the last of some eight bales of cotton.

Actually, this announcement came as something of an anti-climax for Emma Pearl compared to the thrill of the day Hinds NFIP County Chapter Executive Secretary Miss Esther Helm, NFIP State Representative, took her to Jackson to glamorize her for a photograph to submit to New York.

A new hairdo, minus the pigtails, and a spanking new cowgirl outfit, complete with sombrero and two guns, gave the little six-year-old a new confident air that was touching to see. At the end of the exciting day she said shyly to Mrs. Roundtree, "You know, heaps of folks are good to little polios." For her, polio had, at last, some compensation.

National Foundation Wages Battle Against Disease in Vicksburg

19e

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON
(Courier Women's Editor)

Courier
Date 10-13-'51
Pittsburgh Pa.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Tragedy, grim and relentless, has been stalking the Southland, mowing down, with crushing blows, babies and young adults with crippling polio . . . with our own colored boys and girls being the worst affected . . . in this worst of all epidemics.

There is no way in this world that we, as a first-hand observer, could sit down and put into words, the feeling of futility one gets when you walk into the polio ward of the Vicksburg Lutheran Hospital.

In a small hospital with about one-hundred-bed capacity, almost twice that number of patients have had to be treated during the July, August and September flood of cases of infantile paralysis.

ALL FACILITIES THERE

Cases from everywhere have had to be treated in Vicksburg because of the facilities arranged by the National Foundation; iron lungs, specially trained nurses and therapists have all done their part to alleviate the suffering of the 450 patients of both races, treated here.

In the largely Negro populated Sunflower County alone, ninety-eight of our boys and girls have been stricken, to the seventeen of other races. During August the list was so great, the hospital so crowded, arrangements were made for ten Mississippi patients to be flown to the polio center at Tuskegee Institute by National Guard planes.

When we arrived last Tuesday, beds had been set up in corridors; tiny white cribs each with its brown baby were crowded together while white garbed nurses, showing tenderness and that certain feeling that you get when you are deeply interested in your work . . . regardless of the race of your patient . . . were soothing the fussy ones, cajoling the happy ones, easing the boredom of those almost ready to go home, and generally exhibiting the considerateness we have always seen in the true humanitarian.

It wrings your heart to go into the respirator room where four iron lungs are all occupied, each with its patient burden; to see the smallest one of all, where a little baby, just a few weeks old, fights for his life.

To see one of the expert technicians in polio care, helping a very ill boy pull himself inch by tortuous inch, back to firm ground . . . a long, drawn-out, tedious process.

To stand quietly in the corridor, unseen, and hear the white-haired volunteer teacher, aiding a third-grade boy student . . . to listen to another reading from the Bible . . . to watch, unnoticed while a nurse tenderly picks up a tiny tot, whose fretting turned to sleepy murmurs under her soothing hands.

If skill makes it possible, if money can help, then all of these youngsters will be whole again and free of disabling paralysis. And, if that isn't possible, trained workers will rehabilitate them as time goes on and teach them how to walk again . . . and play . . . and use arms and legs gone numb from the dreaded disease.

THE FOUNDATION DOES IT

And where does the money come from to do all this? From your dimes and dollars, which are solicited each year during January when the March of Dimes makes its annual appeal.

For a long time we have been interested in the Foundation and what it does. For a long time we have urged everyone to give a little, and whenever possible, give a lot.

Because . . . and it's a dreadful thought . . . no age is safe from polio! Babies of one week . . . men and women past forty . . . all are susceptible to the creeping death of the polio virus.

Without the Foundation's care, few could survive. The National Association buys the expensive iron lungs, trains doctors, nurses, therapists and spends millions on research, just to give YOU a chance if polio touches you or your family.

There is no discrimination in polio. When it strikes, it touches Jew and Gentile . . . white and colored . . . yellow and red . . . young and old. Virus germs are color blind.

For Mississippi, this year is a terrific epidemic year. Last year there were 394 cases in the entire state. This year there are 450 with the Sunflower County leading all others. There is no reason why . . . there is never any reason for polio . . . it just comes, to the highest and the forgotten.

It would behoove all of us to indulge in a little polio insurance against the future . . . contributing, not just in January, but at any time during the year . . . to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Believe me, you will never regret it . . . and if the horrible time ever comes when you need the Foundation's services, you will never find it wanting.

distorted vision caused by the disease. Center, a volunteer teacher aides a young student, and right, getting their daily plunge in the whirlpool bath are a pair of babies, who represent some of the State of Mississippi's 450 cases in this epidemic year.—Photos courtesy National Foundation.

Courier
Sat. 10-13-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.
19e

POLIO PATIENTS IN VICKSBURG—Tiny tots, victims of the vicious polio epidemic in Mississippi, are receiving excellent care in the Lutheran Hospital in Vicksburg, center for the state Infantile Paralysis Foundation care. Here, getting the sun for their daily exercise in the yard, under the eyes of trained therapists (schooled by foundation funds, whose scholarships are available to anyone who may qualify) are three youngsters in three different stages of convalescence. All have hopes for complete recovery of crippled limbs and

19e

Georgia Leaders To Attend March Of Dimes Conference

19e

General Alvan C. Gillem, executive director of Georgia's March of Dimes, to be held January 2-31, announced today the appointment of the following Negro representatives from key Georgia cities who will serve as assistants and advisors to district leaders:

Daily World

William Gordon, Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta; L. S. Mollette, principal Carroll County Colored Training School, Carrollton; Prof. R. J. Martin, Ballard-Hudson High School, Macon; S. P. Charleston, 1306 22nd Street, Columbus; Washington Bush, Dodge County Colored Agent, Eastman; Mrs. Dorothy B. Taylor, 101 Bouhan Avenue, Savannah; Mrs. Chauncey R. Hudson, 606 South Lee Street, Valdosta.

Sat. 11-17-51

These leaders have been invited to attend a conference at Tuskegee, Alabama, November 26 and 27, when they will be fully informed as to polio situation and procedures to be carried out in the 1952 March of Dimes.

"The campaign this year," said General Gillem, "will last for a whole month instead of the usual two weeks. This is necessary because the March of Dimes has failed to keep pace with the march of polio. Increased funds are necessary to care for increased numbers of patients in all parts of the state. The Georgia Chapter of the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis went into debt $95,000 last year. The debt will probably be a good deal larger when the 1952 March of Dimes begins."

P.1

Atlanta Ga.

Hinds Negro Girl, Polio Poster Model, To Ride In Parade Here On January 2

Daily News
P.1, Thurs. 12-13-51

A little Mississippi polio victim, six-year-old Emma Pearl Berry of Raymond, Hinds county, has been named the 1952 March of Dimes colored Poster Child, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (NFIP) officials disclosed Wednesday.

Jackson

Each year two national poster children, one white and one colored, are selected. ~~This year~~ Larry Gross, son of a serviceman in Germany, and Emma Pearl Berry have been honored. Emma Pearl is slated for personal appearances at March of Dimes activities throughout the state and she will ride on a float in the Opening Day parade of the March of Dimes Campaign in Jackson, January 2.

She has also been named March of Dimes School chairman for the colored schools. She is in the first grade at Herring School No. 2, Raymond.

Emma Pearl has come a long way from January, 1949, when she was first stricken with polio at her home on a tenant farm in Raymond. One of twelve children of Lawyer and Willie Mae Berry, Emma Pearl, then just four years old, was the only one in her family to suffer the dread disease. She was rushed to the state polio center at Vicksburg where she began a long, hard fight back until now, aided by a brace on her right leg, an abdominal band and crutches she can almost keep up with her brothers and sisters.

19e

Her treatment, under the supervision of the Hinds County Chapter, NFIP, has cost $1,598.45 in March of Dimes funds to date and she is still under the care of Vicksburg polio doctors with periodic check-ups scheduled for years to come.

When notified that she had been named a National Poster Child, Emma Pearl could only summon a big, happy smile. Most of her family were in the field picking the last of some eight bales of cotton.

Actually, this announcement came as something of an anti-climax for Emma Pearl compared to the thrill of the day Hinds NFIP County Chapter Executive Secretary Mrs. Pat Roundtree and Miss Esther Helm, NFIP state representative, took her to Jackson for a photograph to submit to New York.

A new hairdo, minus the pigtails, and a spanking new cowgirl outfit, complete with sombrero and two guns, gave the little six-year-old a new confident air that was touching to see.

At the end of the exciting day she said shyly to Mrs. Roundtree:

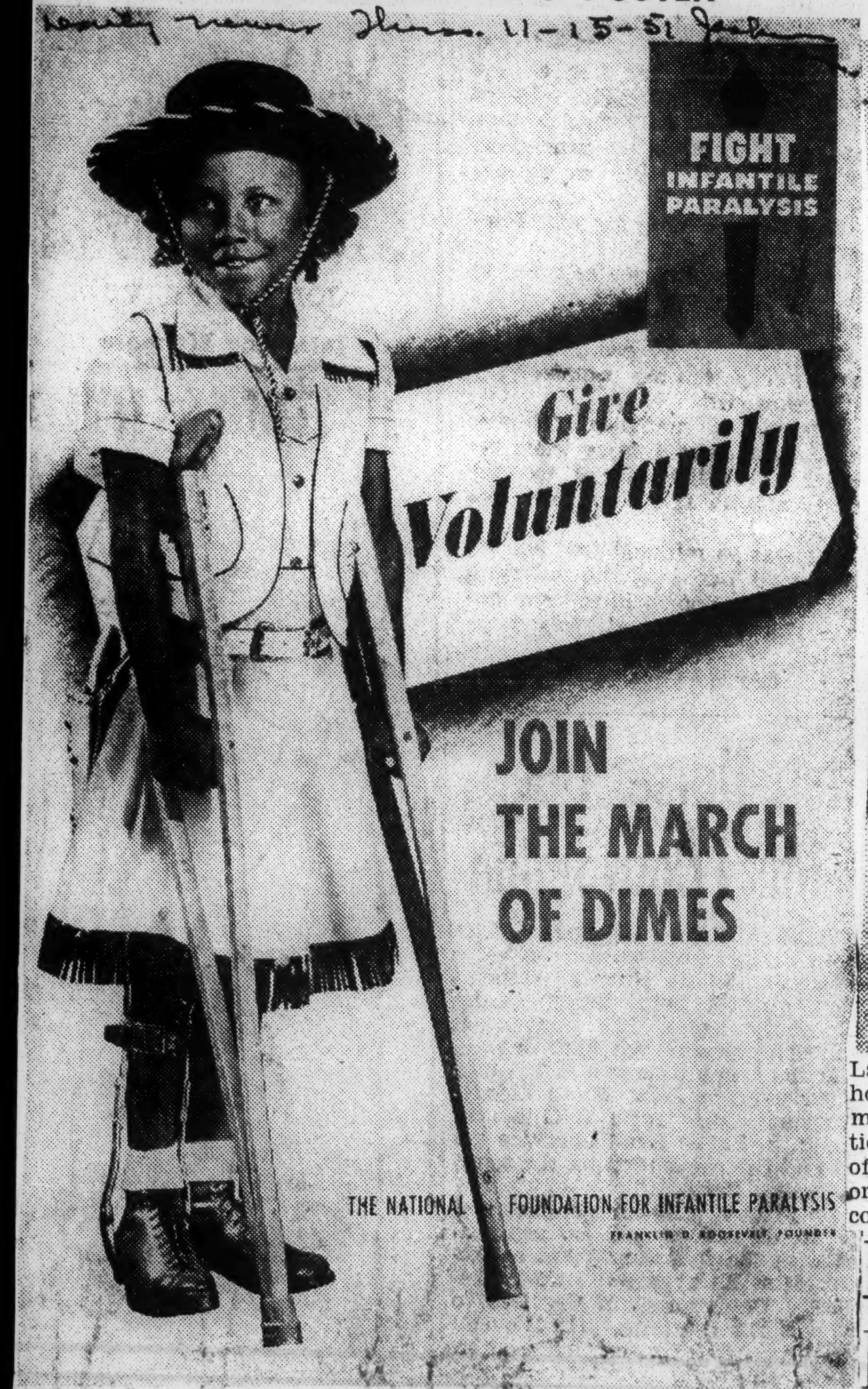
"You know, heaps of folks are good to little polios."

For her, polio had, at last, some compensation.

19e 1951 National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

ON NATIONAL POLIO POSTER

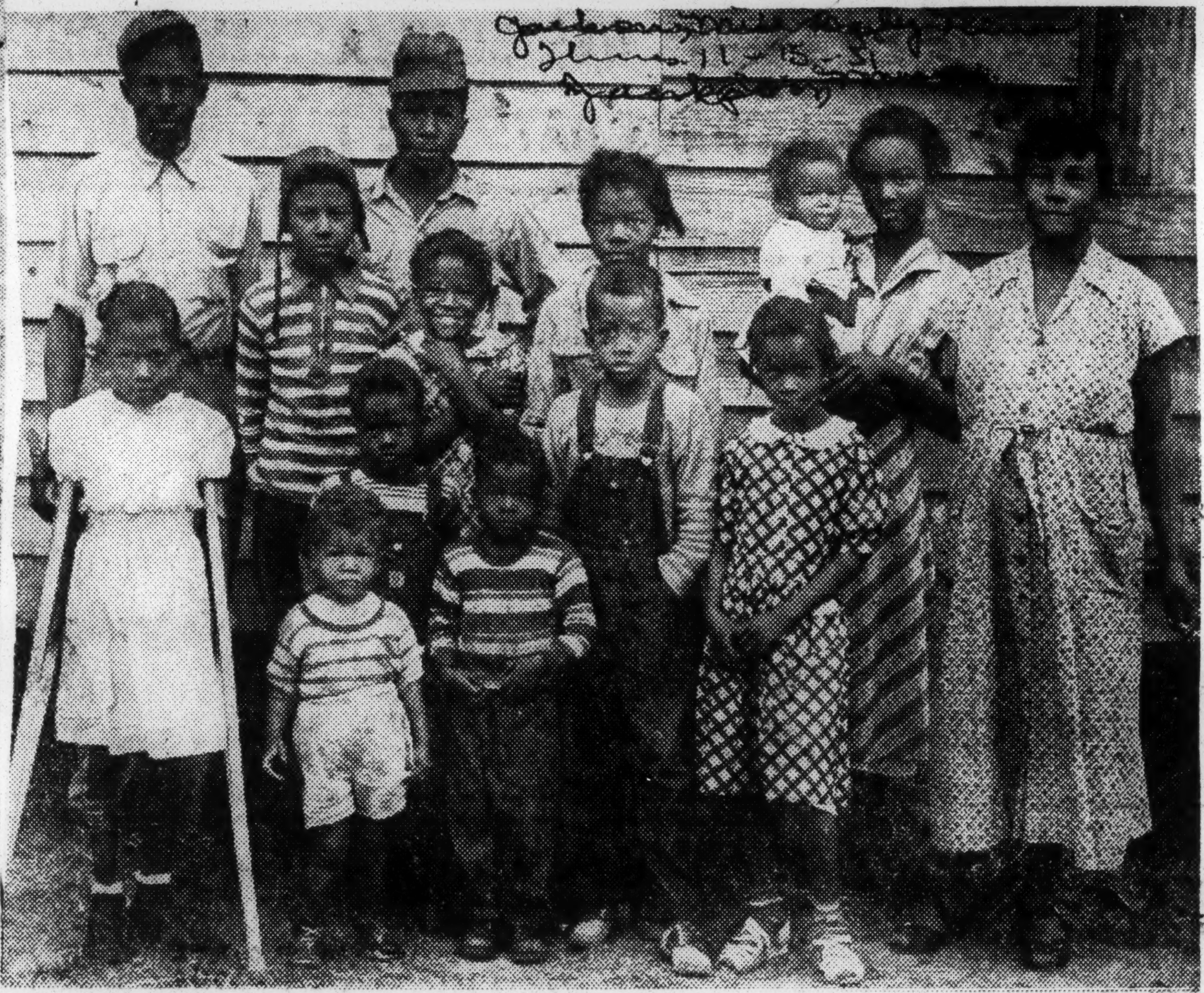
Daily News Thurs. 11-15-51 Jackson


FIGHT
INFANTILE
PARALYSIS
Give
Voluntarily
JOIN
THE MARCH
OF DIMES
THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER

Emma Pearl Berry, six-year-old Hinds county Negro girl of near Raymond, is shown above as she appears on a National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis poster this year. Stricken in January, 1949, she is on the Hinds county chapter program of follow-up work. She is the only one in a family of 12 stricken with the dread disease.

TWELVE CHILDREN IN FAMILY, COUNT 'EM

Jackson, Miss. Daily News Thurs. 11-15-51



Lawyer Berry, Negro tenant farmer of Hinds county, and his wife and 12 children are shown above at their house on Bolton-Raymond road. Only one of the 12 was stricken with polio, and she was selected as model for a national polio poster this year. Emma Pearl Berry, a victim who appears this year on a national polio poster, is six years old. She is now served by the follow-up program of Hinds county chapter of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. She will require care for many years. The Berry family lives on the place of Kirk Durham of Chicago, who was born on that place. They have made eight bales of cotton this year. (Photo by J. L. Shearer, Raymond.)

Hinds Negro Girl Chosen Model For Polio Poster; Her Care Has Cost $1500

Jackson Miss. Daily News
Thurs. 11-15-51

By AUSTIN McMURCHY

A six-year-old Negro girl of Hinds county was chosen over some 3,000 polio victims as model for a national polio poster this year.

Emma Pearl Berry, who lives on a tenant farm on the Bolton-Raymon road, will portray the appeal for increased polio donations.

She is the only one of 12 children of Lawyer Berry and his wife who was stricken with the dread disease. She was stricken in January, 1949, and is currently served by the Hinds county chapter (National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis) on the follow-up program of that unit.

The place on which they live is owned by Kirk Durham of Chicago, who was born on that place. The Berry family has just finished picking some eight bales of cotton.

The cost of the treatment for Emma Pearl to date has been $1598.45, and she will require care for a number of years. Her braces and shoe must be changed. She will still need other care in future years.

Periodic checks are being made of her by doctors at Mercy hospital, Vicksburg, where she was treated for a long period of time after being stricken.

Emma Pearl's case is supervised by Mrs. J. E. (Pat) Roundtree and Mrs. W. K. Barnes, Hinds county chapter officials.

The record polio total in the state now stands above 640 cases this year. The Negro population has been heavily hit.

In addition to the new cases developing daily, the work of the Foundation is also increasing for the follow-up cases still requiring treatment and care. For example, this year the chapter has had six post-polio surgery cases.

The poster for which Emma Pearl is the model shows her clad in a cow-girl outfit. Her withered leg is equipped with brace, her shoe is built-up and she is using crutches. Nevertheless, she has a big smile, in spite of her handicap.

The poster photograph was made by Bob Hand of Jackson, and Kennington's loaned the cow-girl outfit. A group picture of the family of 14 was made Thursday for the Jackson Daily News by J. L. Shearer of Raymond.

The polio foundation has two posters each year, one for Negores and one for white persons.

The other poster shows a white boy of Florida, who is now in Germany with his soldier father. That poster shows the crippled boy in the foreground with a soldier in the background. The motto is "This Is Your Fight."

In 1947, Terry Tullos, Laurel white youth, was a polio poster child model. He won the hearts of everyone, and made many public appearances all over the nation.

Mrs. Ralph Bunche Signs Up for Mothers March on Polio

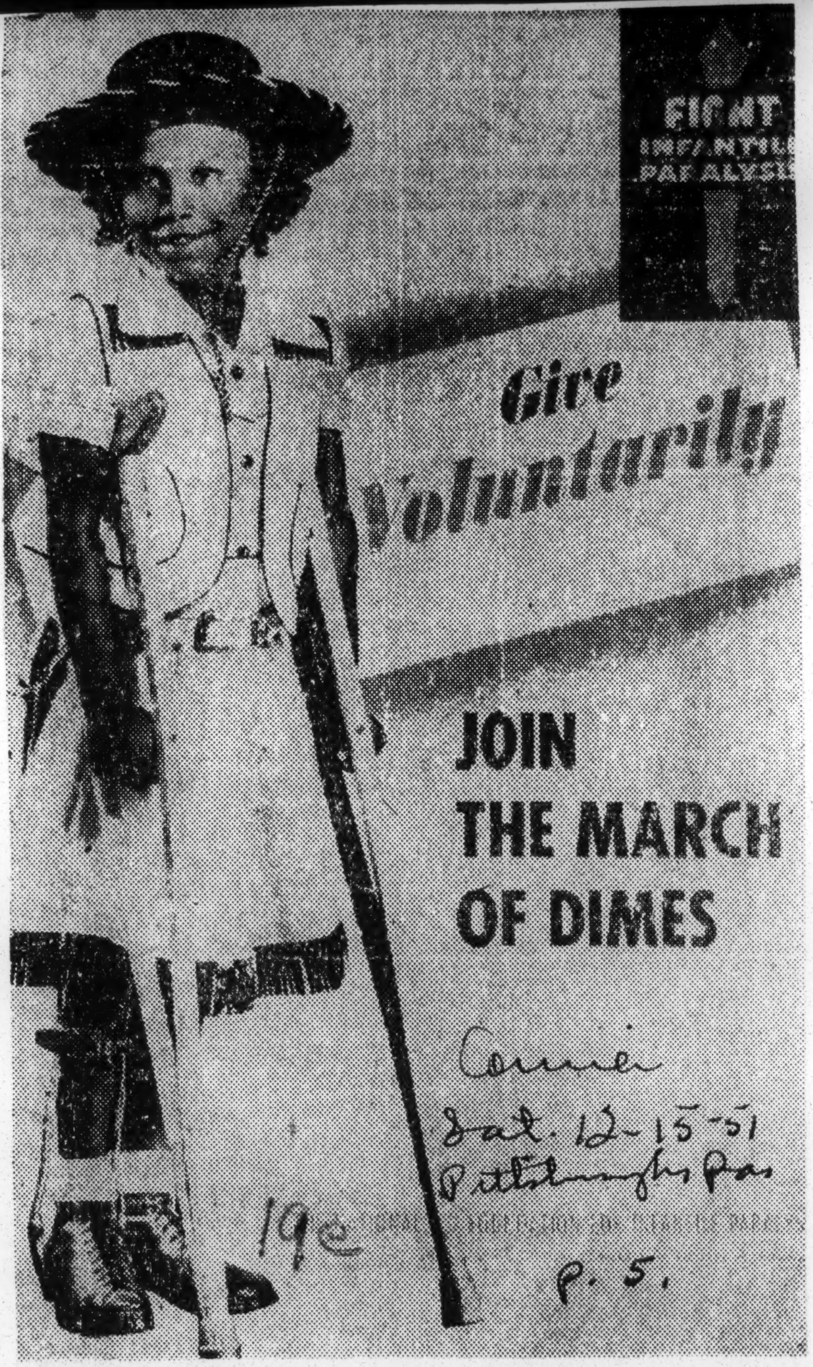
19e

UNITED NATIONS
MOTHERS'
MARCH ON POLIO

Herald-Tribune
Sat. 10-27-51
newspaper

Morris Warman

The wife of the director of the United Nations Trusteeship Council being enlisted in the new fund-raising project of the New York March of Dimes by Michael Halloran, five, grand marshal of the march. Looking on yesterday at the brief ceremony in the U. N. International School, 18-14 150th St., Jamaica, was Mrs. Bunche's son, Ralph, a former polio victim


FIGHT
INFANTILE
PARALYSIS
Give
Voluntarily
JOIN
THE MARCH
OF DIMES

Courier
Sat. 12-15-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.
p. 5.

19e

Poster Girl for 1952—One of the 1952 March of Dimes poster girls is 6-year-old Emma Pearl Berry of Raymond, Miss. Stricken by polio three years ago, Emma lives on a small farm near Raymond, Miss., with her parents, Willie Mae and Lawyer, and eleven brothers and sisters.—Keystone Photo.

Alabama Observes MentalHealthWeek May 2 Through 8

Montgomery Examiner

Thurs. 5-3-51

"Mental Health . . . Our Children's Birthright . . . The Nations' Strength." This is the theme of Mental Health Week, May 2-8.

The week is being sponsored by the Alabama Mental Health Society in cooperation with the National Association for Mental Health.

The Alabama society and the national association are uniting in their efforts to impress upon the public the inadequacy of our facilities for the treatment of the mentally ill. An even bigger and more important part of the program is the promotion of emotional well-being of all citizens, and above all, the nation's children.

Montgomery Ala.

Mental illness is termed the number one health problem of our nation. Mental illness is so prevalent that one family in five over the nation will be affected by it, in mild or severe form, sooner or later. One person in 20 will spend some part of his life in a mental institution, it was stated

9 Percent Drop Noted In 1949

Journal and Guide

Mortality Rate Much Higher Among Non-White Groups

Sat-5-19-51

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The nation's death rate from tuberculosis dropped about 9 percent in 1949, to 26.2 per 100,000 population, Dr. W. Palmer Dearing, acting surgeon general of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, reports.

Norfolk, Va.

During the first 11 months of 1950, a further decline of 15 percent occurred, and the rate for this period was 22.6 per 100,000 population, he said, explaining that these figures are provisional, as data for 1949 and 1950 were based on a 10 percent sample of death certificates obtained from each state and the District of Columbia.

Dr. Dearing also pointed out that because the death rate for 1950 was based on figures for 11 months only, to aggregate decrease in the tuberculosis death rate since 1948 can be computed at this time.

* * *

19g

THE DEATH RATE in the United States for all forms of tuberculosis has shown a downward trend for almost half a century, except for a slight rise in 1917 and 1918, during the influenza epidemic of World War I.

Since 1900, the death rate for respiratory tuberculosis has decreased 86 percent, from 174.5 per 100,000 population to 24.5, while death rates from other forms of the disease have declined 91 percent, from 19.9 to 1.7 per 100,000 population.

For the year 1949, significant decreases were recorded for men between the ages of 25 and 64 and women between 15 and 64. Data for respiratory tuberculosis, which constitutes over 90 percent of all deaths from the disease, show that the rate for males (32.5) is almost twice as high as the rate for females (16.6). Mortality rates from tuberculosis continue to be more than three times as high for the non-white groups as for the white.

* * *

PROVISIONAL FIGURES for 1950 show decreases for the age groups between 15 and 74 years. The decreases range from nearly 9 percent for the 65-74 year group group. Each of the four geographic regions of the United States showed a death rate decrease for all forms of tuberculosis in 1950

U.S. DEATH RATE DOWN AN EIGHTH SINCE WAR'S END

Tribune

Insurance Firm Official Gives Figures

Tues. 10-30-51

New York, Oct. 29 [Special]—The death rate in the United States has dropped one-eighth since the end of World War II, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice president and statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, reports.

Chicago

Dr. Dublin said this experience contrasted to the tradition of death and disease as the aftermath of great wars. He said the figures were based upon the experience of industrial policy holders of the Metropolitan.

The adjusted death rate among the millions of policy holders dropped from 529.2 per 100,000 in 1946 to 463.2 in 1950, and the average length of life has increased by practically three years, reaching 68.3 in 1950.

19g

Women Benefit Most

"The recent spectacular improvement in mortality and gain in average length of life for the insured group is a continuation of the favorable trend of the past 35 years," Dr. Dublin said. "Both sexes have benefitted, altho the trend has been more favorable for females than for males. The death rate for females decreased 16 per cent from 1946 to 1950, compared with 9 per cent for males.

"Policy holders at every period of life shared in the improvement in mortality between 1946 and 1950, the greatest gains being made at the younger ages. Reductions averaged about one-third at the ages under 25 years — remarkably large decreases for so short a period."

Progress in 2 Decades

"More impressive yet is the drop made in little more than two decades. At ages 1 to 4 the drop in mortality amounted to more than 80 per cent between 1926-30 and 1950. At the same time, decreases of about one-half or more were recorded among males under 45 years of age and among females under age 65. Even at ages 65-74 years, the death rate for males fell by one-quarter and for females by more than one-third."

Dr. Dublin singled out the accelerated decline in the death rate from tuberculosis in the post-war period. He attributed this to a variety of reasons, including the higher standard of living, early case finding thru mass X-ray examinations, and advances in the medical and surgical treatment of tuberculosis patients.

Pneumonia Control Progresses

Considerable progress also had been made, he said, in the control of pneumonia thru the use of the sulfa drugs and penicillin.

Other infectious diseases also have yielded in a marked degree to the recent advances in the medical sciences, with the principal communicable diseases of childhood virtually wiped out as the cause of death.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory systems also showed a decline in post-war mortality, he said. The other major diseases of middle and later life—cancer and diabetes — decreased slightly among females, but increased moderately among males, Dr. Dublin said.

Health in U. S. For 1951 Near All-Time Mark

Herald Tribune

Death Rate Was 1 Per Cent Below '50, Record Year; Mortality in TB Declines

Wed. 12-26-51

Despite the strains of rearmament and the Korean war, the American people enjoyed exceptionally good health in 1951, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, second vice-president and statistician of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, reported yesterday. The outlook for next year appears equally good, he said.

P. 13 19g

Steady advances in medical science, more efficient use of the nation's medical and public health facilities, and the prospect of good economic conditions are the prime factors in assuring good health conditions in the year ahead, Dr Dublin said. Only the outbreak of a major war or an epidemic for which measures of control are as yet ineffective, would mar this outlook, he said.

New York City

The death rate of the United States in 1951 was about 9.7 in 1000 or only 1 per cent above the all-time low mark set in the previous year, Dr. Dublin reported. But "even this slight rise is virtually wiped out when allowance is made for the increased number of infants and older persons, among whom the death rate is normally above the average for the population as a whole," he said.

Progress Made on TB

Perhaps the most significant progress in the nation's health was made in the further large reduction in the mortality of tuberculosis. The year's death rate from the disease appears to have fallen below 20 in 100,000 of population, a mark not anticipated for several years.

Another bright spot in the year's health record as noted by Dr. Dublin is the low mortality rate among child-bearing women and infants. The infant mortality rate, estimated at 29 in 1,000 live births, will equal or perhaps slightly better this year the all-time low of 1950.

The maternal mortality rate, estimated at less than seven in every 10,000 live births, will establish a new low, Dr. Dublin reported. Within the space of only five years this rate has been cut more than 50 per cent.

19g

Communicable diseases of childhood are an insignificant part of total mortality, Dr. Dublin noted. Leading causes of death among children are accidents and cancer. Poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) was slightly less prevalent this year than in 1950 and mortality also was lower, he reported. Total number of cases for the year was about 29,000, compared with more than 33,000 in 1950.

Respiratory Diseases

Even with the outbreak of respiratory diseases in the early months of this year, death rate from respiratory conditions remained "quite low." The combined rate from pneumonia and influenza rose less than 5 per cent over 1950, he reported.

"Increasingly," Dr. Dublin said, "the degenerative diseases of middle and later life and cancer dominate the mortality picture in this country." These conditions in 1951 showed a small increase over the year before, he observed. However, he said, the gain was not unexpected in view of the steady rise in the average age of the population, and the respiratory epidemic of early 1951 which hastened the deaths of many older persons.

Mortality from accidents increased substantially in 1951, Dr. Dublin reported. Motor vehicle accidents account for about half the total increase. Occupational accidents also showed a material increase, "probably reflecting the rise in industrial production stimulated by the defense program."

The suicide rate declined in 1951, Dr. Dublin noted. This is probably due, he said, to favorable economic conditions and the impact of the war in Korea. War conditions usually bring a reduction in deaths from this cause, he explained. Mortality from homicide was about the same as in 1950.

Deaths resulting from cardiovascular diseases in the United States is too high, Dr. Dublin asserted. As a result, expectation of life after forty-five in this country, particularly among males, is not as great as in many other countries, he said.

As a people, "we eat too much," Dr. Dublin said. Simple measures of weight control could bring a sizable reduction in the number of people who die prematurely from degenerative conditions of the heart and arteries and diabetes, he reported.

More Babies in '51 Than Ever in U. S.

Herald Tribune

3,900,000 Mark Is Likely To Be Passed by Jan. 1

By New Year's Eve more babies will have been born in the United States this year than in any previous year in the nation's history, statisticians for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reported yesterday.

Fri. 12-28-51

The number of babies born in 1951 will exceed 3,900,000, the statisticians said. The biggest previous crop of babies was 3,876,000 in 1947. This year was the fifth in succession in which the baby boom topped the 3,500,000 mark.

P. 1

"The new birth record reflects, in part, the increase in the marriage rate after the start of the war in Korea," they said. "But even more important is the break away from the one or two child family pattern that prevailed prior to World War II. The improved economic conditions of recent years have apparently created a favorable attitude toward larger families."

New York City

Negro Health Week Movement Terminated

2-20-51

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced Monday the termination of the National Negro Health Week movement, an educational program which has been conducted specifically for the Negro population in the United States. Since 1932, the program has been sponsored and directed by the Public Health Service. Co-sponsors have been Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, the National Medical Association, and the National Negro Insurance Association.

Mr. Ewing said that the termination of a special program for Negro health is "in keeping with the trend toward integration of all programs for the advancement of the people in the fundamentals of health, education, and welfare."

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown and other personnel of the Division of Public Health Education, Public Health Service, will continue to give consultative services to Negro groups in their communities, Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service explained. The Special Programs Branch, formerly the Office of Negro Health Work, will continue to serve as a clearinghouse of information on State and community health programs, health education materials, and programs available for Negro groups, Dr. Scheele said. Any agency or group of citizens desiring such services should write to the Division of Public Health Education, Special Programs Branch, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

The Office of Negro Health Work of the Public Health Service was an outgrowth of a program for the improvement of Negro health initiated by Bocker T. Washington 35 years ago, Mr. Ewing pointed out. At that time, Dr. Washington inspired public and private agencies to join forces in an effort to improve the health of the Negro people through education in principles of healthful living. Health information was brought to the people through churches, civic groups, schools and health agencies. One week in April, covering Dr. Washington's birthday, was set aside for intensive effort by the Negro people. National Negro Health Week became a rallying point for sponsoring and participating groups and agencies, and for program evaluation.

In 1930, the Annual Health Week Conference passed a resolution establishing the program on a year-round basis and changing the name to the National Negro Health Movement. Health Week, however, continued to be observed. An executive committee, composed of a representative from each of the sponsoring agencies, was formed to plan the program and activities. From 1932 to 1950, the Public Health Service supported the National Negro Health Movement, supplying staff, facilities, and materials for Nation-wide activities recommended by the executive committee.

Negro Health Week Comes To An End

Call

Jn. 2-23-51

Terminated In Favor Of Trend Toward Integration

WASHINGTON.— Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announced this week the termination of the National Negro Health Week movement, an educational program which has been conducted specifically for the Negro population in the United States. Since 1932, the program has been sponsored and directed by the Public Health Service. Cosponsors have been Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, the National Medical Association, and the National Negro Insurance Association.

Kansas City

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Call

2-23-51

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An executive committee, composed of a representative from each of the sponsoring agencies, was formed to plan the program and activities. From 1932 to 1950, the Public Health Service supported the National Negro Health Movement, supplying staff, facilities, and materials for Nation-wide activities recommended by the executive committee.

"In Keeping With The Trend . . ."

"In keeping with the trend toward integration of all programs for the advancement of the people in the fundamentals of health, education and welfare," the federal government has ended its sponsorship of the National Negro Health Week movement.

This is without doubt a forward step.

There is no such thing today as Negro health. Disease and sickness attack without regard to race, creed or color. There are no diseases peculiar to persons of a certain race or religion. Call

In the days of Booker T. Washington, founder of Negro Health Week, there was need for a special program for the improvement of health among Negroes. At that time, the Negro death rate stood far below the national average. Negroes were succumbing out of proportion to diseases which fed upon poverty, poor housing and inadequate diet. It was necessary both that Negroes learn good health habits and that governmental and health authorities learn the fundamental causes of their apparent susceptibility to certain diseases. 2.23-51

Today, it is an established fact that race is not a factor in health or disease. It is widely known that housing, employment, and education have a great bearing upon the health of an individual, a family and a community. It is also generally accepted that one segment of a city's population cannot suffer from disease or epidemic without affecting the entire city.

As a result, we have all become concerned about the health of everyone. "Me and my wife, my son, John, and his wife" won't do as a philosophy as far as health is concerned. Kansas City Call.

The termination of the Negro Health Week program is in keeping with the trend toward working together on common problems. There is no more reason to observe Negro Health Week in these times than to observe "Irish American Health Week" or "Red Heads' Health Week."

Negro Health Week, as envisioned by Booker T. Washington, has served its purpose. Vigorous efforts to improve the health of every citizen, regardless of his race, religion or station in life, must continue to be made, but on an integrated basis.

Separate Health Week Movement Ends Officially

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing has announced the termination of the National Negro Health Week movement an educational program which has been conducted specifically for the colored population. Since 1932, the program has been sponsored and directed by the Public Health Service. Sat.

Co-sponsors have been Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, the National Medical Association, and the National Negro Insurance Association. 2-24-51

Mr. Ewing said that the termination of a special program for colored health is "in keeping with the trend toward integration of all programs for the advancement of the people in the fundamentals of health, education, and welfare." Health Week, however, will continue to be observed.

Baltimore, Md.

Advise to Continue

Dr. Roscoe C. Brown and other personnel of the Division of Public Health Service, will continue to give consultative services to colored groups in their communities, Surgeon General Lenard A. Scheele of the Public Health Service explained.

The Special Programs Branch, formerly the Office of Negro Healt Work, will continue to serve as a clearing house of information on State and community health programs, health education materials, and programs available for colored groups, Dr. Scheele added.

Negro Health Work was an outgrowth of a program for the improvement of health initiated by Booker T. Washington 35 years ago, Mr. Ewing pointed out. One week in April, covering Dr. Washington's birthday, was set aside for intensive effort by the people.

Negro Observance Is Discontinued

Post-Herald

Health Week Will Not Be Observed

Mon. 2-26-51

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 25 (U.P.) — Dr. D. G. Gill, state health officer, announced today that there will be no observance of National Negro Health Week this year or in future years.

Birmingham, Ala.

The announcement came after U. S. Public Health Service officials had notified the State Department of the discontinuance of the annual observance.

Negro Health Week originally was sponsored by Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and since 1932 by the U. S. Public Health Service, with state health services cooperating.

Discontinuance of the observance, Dr. Gill said, is in accordance with the federal security agency's policy of planning all health programs in terms of the population as a whole.

To Maintain Consultant Service

'Negro' Health Week Bows Out: Integration Is Clicking

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The "National Negro Health Week" movement, a program for the improvement of Negro health, started thirty-five years ago, ceased operation here last week.

Courier, Sat. 3-3-51

According to FSA Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, the passing of the movement results from the "trend toward integration of all programs for advancement of the people generally in the fundamentals of health, education and welfare."

The original idea for the week's celebration was fostered by the late Booker T. Washington. It led to the creation of a Federal office of Negro health. In 1932 the education program was taken over and directed by the U. S. Public Health Service, with Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, the National Medical Association and National Negro Insurance Association being co-sponsors.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

A special program branch has been instituted to carry on the work formerly done by the Office of Negro Health Work. However, Ewing announced that Negro groups will continue to have available to them the consultative services of Dr. Roscoe C. Brown and other personnel in the public health education division of the service.

Need For Separate Drive Ends

WASHINGTON — The trend of racial integration has caused the National Negro Health Week movement to come to an end, announced Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing last week.

Ewing said the movement is in keeping with integration of all national programs for advancement of the people in health, education and welfare.

The program, sponsored and directed by the United States Public Service, began in 1932. Other sponsors were Tuskegee Institute, Howard university, the National Negro Insurance Association and the National Medical Association.

Work formerly performed by the Office of Negro Health Work will be taken over by a special programs branch. All medical groups will still have available to them the services of the Public Health Education Division.

Creation of the Office of Negro Health started with a program to improve the health of Negroes by Booker T. Washington 35 years ago.

2-24-51

Negro Health Week Discontinued; Say It's Out Of Date

Globe and Independent

National Medical Assn. Honors Dr. Roscoe C. Brown; With Gov't Since 1915

Fri. 6-1-51

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Roscoe C. Brown is commended editorially in the May issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, for his work as director of the National Negro Health Week Program recently discontinued and congratulated on his new post as chief of Special Programs Branch of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Nashville, Tenn.

National Negro Health Week was inaugurated in 1915 by Dr. Booker T. Washington as a practical approach to fighting appalling health conditions among the Negro population. Since 1932 it has been sponsored jointly by the Public Health Service, Tuskegee Institute, Howard University, National Negro Insurance Association and the National Medical Association.

It was terminated earlier this year, Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing announcing the action as "in keeping with the trend toward integration of all programs for the advancement of the people in the fundamentals of health education and welfare."

Dr. Brown has been with the Public Health Service since 1915 and the Special Programs Branch he now heads was formerly Office of Negro Public Health Work.

The NMA editorial notes that in January, 1951, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses disbanded because the chief elements of its goals of integration had been achieved and hails this and the health week steps as definite progress.

Significantly, the editorial points out that in 1906, nine years before Dr. Booker T. Washington thought of Negro Health Week, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois published as Atlanta Publications No. 11, a pioneer work entitled "The Health and Physique of the Negro American." It was ahead of its times and got little recognition in spite of its amazing excellence.

Nurses Quit When Told To Work In Fields

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ala.—Fifteen Negro women employed at Milledgeville State hospital as attendant nurses quit their jobs last week in protest of an order compelling them to "work in the fields"

Register

Thirteen of the women were ordered to go to the fields and they refused to do so stating that their work was in the wards, not in the fields.

3-31-51

One of the nurses who had been employed at the hospital for the past 10 years stated it was the first time they had been ordered from the wards to work in the fields.

Honor Graduate in Nursing

191

Afro-American
9-22-51
Baltimore, Md.

Ala

Mrs. Reva Robinson, R.N., wife of Melvin Robinson, Tuskegee mortician, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvarus Exum of Tarboro, N.C., was one of two graduates to receive the B.S. degree in nursing with highest honors recently at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. A graduate of Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing in Durham, N.C., she has been on the nursing staff of the U.S. Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee for five years and is the mother of a daughter, Reva Elizabeth, 4. Her sister is Mrs. Frances V. Haynes of Newark, N.J., also an R.N., wife of the editor-manager of the New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN.

19i 1951

D.C.

D. C. Nurses May Drop Racial Ban

WASHINGTON—The First Negro nurses may be admitted to the District Graduate Nurses association this week, following approval by a majority of the members of a proposal to admit colored members.

Defender

Actual admission to the association will be determined by its board of directors. It meets this week to consider applications from several colored nurses received since the membership proposal was approved.

Sat. 7-7-51

At present, the District and four States - Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas do not admit Negroes to their nurses associations.

Miss Edith Beattle, executive secretary of the Washington organization, reported that returns on questionnaires sent to 1,820 members showed that of the 1,260 who responded, 719 were in favor of favor of admitting Negroes and 541 opposed. It is expected that the membership vote will be used as a guide for the board in deciding individual membership applications.

Chicago, Ill.

Nurses' Association Of District Admits 23 Colored Members

The District Graduate Nurses' Association for the first time has admitted colored nurses to membership.

Evening Star

Action of the group's board of directors this week in approving applications of 23 Negro nurses for membership, officials said, followed an "expression of opinion" from a recent poll of the 1,850 members. Returns, they said, showed 719 in favor of Negro admissions and 541 opposed.

6-29-51

Miss Lillian Adams, association president, said the board's decision should represent a step forward in attacking the common problems of nursing."

Washington

Chance to Work Together.

"The problems of the Negro nurses generally are the same as those of any others," she said. "This gives us the chance to work together on common problems of nursing, rather than to work separately, as we have in the past."

The decision, she added, is not expected to affect either the employment of nurses or the general shortage of nursing personel. Most of the 23 colored nurses voted into membership this week are employed at the District Health Department's Bureau of Public Health Nursing or at Freedmen's Hospital.

Membership in the District association automatically makes the nurses members of the American Nursing Association — the nurses' counterpart of the American Medical Association. While nurses excluded from local affiliates may seek individual membership in the ANA, Miss Adams said, they are not eligible to participate fully at the local level.

Number Put at 400 Here.

Miss Adams said she has been told there are about 400 registered Negro graduate nurses in the city. Any who apply for membership, she said, will be considered according to standards of nursing, education and training as required by the group's by-laws.

Miss Adams said she understood that in only three States—Texas, Georgia and Virginia—are Negro nurses not admitted to graduate nursing associations.

19i 1951

D.C.

Nurse Contrives Plastic Foot

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Miss Charlotte K. May, assistant to the director of Freedmen's hospital, made use of a few hours of her spare time recently to fashion a plastic boot for use in amputations which is designed to hasten the freezing of the limb.

A veteran of 23 years of services on the hospital nursing staff, Miss May got the idea for her invention from a magazine article. She used materials provided by the hospital and constructed the boot within a few hours, incorporating some ideas of her own.

The device slips over a patient's foot and leg and is tied with a draw-string at the hip. About 150 pounds of ice can be packed in it around the leg and foot, freezing the limb in preparation for amputation. After the ice is inserted the boot is closed with a long zipper. A tube in the foot section, drains off melted ice into a container.

This method allows a quicker freezing of the limb. Previously, ice had to be held around a patient's leg by blankets, a freezing process which took about four days. The boot accomplishes it in 48 hours.

In addition, the boot keeps the patient and bed free from melting ice and helps speed recovery.

Call
Sat. 5/6 51
Kansas City
Mo

Unit Members Vote to Admit Negro Nurses

Admission of Negroes to the District Graduate Nurses Association has been approved by a majority of members voting on the proposal.

However, actual admission is determined by a majority vote of the association's board of directors. The vote of members will be used as a guide for the board.

Questionnaires were sent to 1820 members, of whom 1260 replied. The vote was 719 for admission and 541 against, reported Miss Edith M. Beattie, executive secretary of the association.

Four States and the District of Columbia have failed to admit Negroes to their Graduate Nurses Associations. The States are Virginia, Texas, South Carolina and Georgia.

Post
Sat. 2/3/51
Washington

Constitution
Jour. 3-22-51
Atlanta, Ga.

SISTERS GRADUATE

Top to Bottom, Laverne Ridley, Elizabeth Ridley, Mrs. Lena Murph

GRADY GRADUATES

Three Sisters Get Diplomas

Constitution
Jour. 3-22-51
Atlanta, Ga.

Three of 20 Negro nurses who were graduated from the Grady Memorial Hospital School of Nursing have something more in common than just a diploma.

Laverne and Elizabeth Ridley and Mrs. Lena Ridley Murph are sisters from Birmingham, Ala., who have finished the three-year course at Grady together.

We're not sure yet where we'll start out but we do want to work together on our first job," Mrs. Murph said, speaking for all three.

They displayed their diplomas proudly. Graduation ceremonies were held at Big Bethel Church Tuesday night. Hughes Spalding, Chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, presided.

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21 Nurses Graduated At Grady

Courier
3-31-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA — Twenty-one graduates of Grady Memorial Hospital School of Nursing recently were awarded diplomas at exercises in Big Bethel AME Church.

MANY GEORGIANS

Those receivingdiplomas were:

Harriet Lenore Atkins, Thomasville, Ga.; Sadie Jeannette Bell, McGregor, Ga.; Mary Alice Dillehay, Montgomery, Ala.; Mildred Mirian Dunbar, Savannah; Katie Pearl Edwards, Albany, Ga.; Evelyn Virginia Freeman, Belfast, Tenn.; Laura Etta Hamilton, Chase, Ala.; Rubye Lynette Hudson, Dublin, Ga.; Inez Faye Johnson, East Bradentown, Fla.; M. Jeanette Johnson, Cairo, Ga.; Lena Ridley Murph, Birmingham, Ala.; Helen Jo Palmer, Miami, Fla.; Miriam Loretta Parker, Tampa, Fla.; Catherine Elaine Patterson, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Katherine Ponder, Atlanta; Elizabeth Marva Ridley, LaVerne Charity Ridley, Birmingham; Christine Summerhill, Florence, Ala.; Thelma Louise Swanson, Fairburn, Ga.; Ponzelle Evangeline Vereen, Ocala, Fla., and Gladys Eulis White of Anthony, Fla.

Dr. William Boyd of Atlanta University, addressed the class.

Atl Ga

Daily World Sun. 6-24-51 Atlanta Ga

GRADY STUDENT NURSES- volunteered their services to solicit contributions for the current Cancer Fund Drive. Other nurses from Grady will be seen donating their free time for the cause. From left: Marguerite Campbell, Columbus, Ga., Dorothy Waters, Birmingham, Ala. and Alice Rowe, Jeanerette, La. (Photo By Perry)

Miss Yancey Gets Head Nurse Post

BALTIMORE

Miss Ruth Ellen Yancey, R N., a 1941 graduate of Provident Hospital School of Nursing has assumed duties of head nurse in charge of education, at the University of Illinois Research and Educational Hospitals, in Chicago.

The appointment was made last month.

A native of Somerset, Pa., Miss Yancey is one of the outstanding graduates of Provident. Following her graduation, she completed a nine-months post graduate course in surgery at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

She has worked in surgery at the Research and Educational Hospitals since 1943. In August, that year, she received the bachelor of science degree in zoology from DePaul University, Chicago.

To Have 48 Students

Teaching nurses medical reasons for treatments that doctors order, will be Miss Yancey's principal duties This will enable her students to better understand and carry out their duties after graduation

Her present program will call for 16 students, but will be increased to 48 in three months, when she will become instructor in Medicine and Surgery

The merger of the University of Illinois — Cook County School of Nursing occurred in 1949, and uses the 3.500 beds of the Cook County Hospital, the 475 beds of the Research and Educational Hospitals to train its nurses

The school is now affiliated with 32 hospitals and colleges throughout the nation

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Ill. Nurse Schools Ease Race Bars

2-10-51

Nursing schools open to Negroes have nearly tripled during the past thre years, it was revealed here this week in a survey made public and taken by the Illinois Interracial commission.

Despite this improvement, according to Russell B. Babcock, executive director of the commission, two thirds of the state's schools still do not accept colored students.

In a survey covering answers received from 79 schools of nursing in the state of Illinois, the following facts were revealed:

Of these 79 schools, 25 welcome Negro students, and 18 have them now, compared to only nine being opened to colored students in 1948.

Twenty schools said they will not admit Negroes, and 34 gave no opinion. Of the total student body of 7,075 attending nursing schools in Illinois, 165 are Negro; 73, Jewish; 30, Japanese-Americans; 12, Mexican-Americans, and 14 of other minority groups.

Nurse to Liberia

19i

Sat. 4-7-51

Miss Dorothy G. Young, of 44 53rd St., S.E., Washington, a commissioned officer in the U.S. Public Health Service, who leaves for Liberia as a member of a team of doctors, nurses, public health workers and sanitarians to teach methods of disease prevention and control. (Kay-Dee Photo)

LIBERIANS GET AID OF HARLEM NURSE

Times

Instructor Joins U. S. Health Mission in Extension of Point Four Program

Mon. 4-16-51

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 15—Pearle G. Morrison, a Harlem Hospital nurse, is the latest addition to the United States Health Mission to Liberia, one of this country's outstanding technical - assistance projects.

19i

New York N.Y.

Miss Morrison, a Hunter College graduate in nursing education, went to Liberia this month as Nursing Arts Instructor in a Point Four program of wide scope. A general agreement covering this program, signed by the United States and Liberia Dec. 21, 1950, and titled the "Act for International Development," calls for a contribution by Liberia of 20 per cent of its national revenue, or about $1,000,000 yearly, and for a United States contribution expected to reach an annual rate of $850,000 by next June.

This Liberian development program, which will take from five to ten years and cost an estimated $32,500,000, will require financing through private investments to supplement the contributions of the two Governments. About $8,700,000 will be devoted to paying the costs of health and sanitation projects.

Health Education First

Health education, in which Miss Morrison will be engaged, is considered an especially important phase of the entire development program, since such diseases as malaria, intestinal infections, venereal diseases and in some sections schistosomiasis, elephantiasis and sleeping sickness have been obstacles to the country's development.

The United States Public Health Service has operated a mission in Liberia since 1948 with Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter of Washington, D. C., at its head. The mission has conducted a nursing school, a large general clinic and specialized clinics in maternal and infant care, pediatrics, tropical ulcers and immunization.

The general clinic serves more than 2,000 patients per month, treating almost every type of tropical disease. Control of sleeping sickness was started through establishment of quarantine stations. Diagnostic laboratories were set up to serve the clinics, local hospitals, practitioners, schools and church missions.

Smallpox Under Control

Smallpox, which formerly came in epidemic waves, is now completely under control. Inoculations have been given against whooping cough, diphtheria and typhoid fever. Efficient malaria control has been established in Monrovia, the capital, and in the port area. But the greater part of the country, where almost 2,000,000 people live, has not had an intensive malaria campaign. That will be the next big step in the health phase of the development program.

By joining in a large-scale technical-assistance program in Liberia, this country is picking up an old historic thread. The name Liberia, officially adopted in 1824, indicated the attempt at development of the country made by the American Colonization Society which proposed to solve the United States' slavery problem by resettlement, starting with the free Negroes.

The name of the Liberian capital city honored James Monroe, President at that time (1824). From 1820 through 1855, about 4,50 free Negroes were sent from th United States to Liberia.

That country declared its independence July 26, 1847, when the British refused to recognize "a mere commercial experiment of a philanthropic society." The first Liberian president, Joseph J. Roberts, was a colonist from this country. The Americo-Liberians have continued to be prominent in public affairs.

HELPING IN LIBERIA

Times 19i

Mon. 4-16-51

New York N.Y.

Pearle G. Morrison

Harlem Nurse In Liberia To Fight Disease

19i

Sat. 4-28-51

WASHINGTON — With the announcement from government sources that Miss Pearle G. Morrison, a Harlem hospital nurse, has arrived in Liberia as a nursing arts instructor, the development program of this African nation is once again emphasized.

More than $32,500,000 will be spent during the next 10 years to build Liberia and to fight sickness and illiteracy. The program will be financed by Liberia, the United States and private investments under the Point Four agreement.

Miss Morrison will be a key person in the fight against disease which has halted the country's progress. About $8,700,000 has been earmarked for health and sanitary projects.

A U. S. Public Health Service mission has been operating in Liberia since 1948. It is headed by Dr. Hildrus A. Poindexter of Washington, D. C.

19i 1951 Minnesota

19i

Defender Minn

Date 6-30-51

Chicago, Ill.

BARRED FROM PARIS HOSPITAL - Miss Margaret McCleveland is interviewed by Chicago Defender foreign correspondent Leroy Haynes in Paris after Miss McCleveland was denied employment at American Hospital of Paris on the basis of color. She is a registered nurse from St. Paul, Minn. Miss McCleveland's case was made public last week at a press conference held by the Franco-American Fellowship, an organization of Negro and white Americans who are interested in discriminatory practices of white Americans in Europe.

Baptist Hospital Offers New Plan To Negro Nurses

The Mississippi Baptist hospital announces a new program for Negro nurses who enter the Baptist School of Nursing.

Beginning September 1951 all students will affiliate with Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, for the basic sciences. The students will attend the college for one semester receiving 16 semester hours of credit. The sciences taught at the college will be anatomy and physiology, chemistry, psychology, and sociology.

Applications are now being received for the September class and information concerning the program may be obtained by addressing the inquiry to the Director of Nurses, Mississippi Baptist Hospital School of Nursing, Jackson.

Daily News

Jackson

5-31-51

Miss.

19i 1951

Negro Practical Nurses

NEGRO NURSE PLAN SUCCEEDS IN SOUTH

Times

Shortage Eased by Experiment at Duke University and Durham High School

Mon. 9-3-51

TRAINING WORK EXPANDED

New York

Students Learn Practical Care of Hospital Patients and Win Right to State License

9 A

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 2—A pioneer program for training Negro practical nurses, which started three years ago as a joint project of Duke University Hospital and the vocational education dpartment of the Durham city schools, has rendered invaluable service to nursing in this area.

Since its inception, the Durham School of Practical Nursing for Negroes has graduated sixty-six girls, all of whom have been employed at once, most of them for work in Duke Hospital wards.

"The nursing shortage here and over the nation has never been worse," F. Ross Porter, Duke Hospital superintendent, declared. "Without the excellent service of these girls, we would have been unable to give our patients the best possible care.

"This program has been of the greatest possible value to patients at this hospital. And patients and staff-members alike have been most complimentary of the services these young women are rendering."

Employment Field Wide

The program is designed to enable girls who cannot afford to spend three years in a regular nursing school to prepare for a career in health work. The possible field of employment includes not only hospital ward work but private duty jobs in hospitals and work in public health departments and in industry.

The practical nurses perform many tasks that do not require a registered nurse. They check temperatures, pulse and respiration, serve meals, give baths, make beds and are on hand to care for mothers and newborn infants. They have proved so adept at all these assignments, that officials of the program are planning to expand their list of duties.

Mr. Porter said the practical nurse is carefully trained to serve patients who are not seriously ill, thus relieving the professional nurse for the acutely ill patient.

The training program began slowly as an experiment but at the end of the first year it was such a success that it was quickly expanded. Today the school operates on a year-round basis, admitting three different classes and graduating about thirty-six practical nurses each year.

Other Cities Copy Idea

Meanwhile, other hospitals and cities in the state have picked up the idea, and now seven other programs are in operation and three more are awaiting approval. However, the Durham program is the only one for Negroes in North Carolina.

Under the present schedule, students in the Durham school are trained for twelve months, receiving pay during their clinical experience. They start at Hillside High School, under the direction of Mrs. Adele Butts, where they receive three months of classroom training in elementary anatomy and physiology, psychology, mental hygiene, nutrition, cooking and other subjects.

They next move to Duke Hospital for practical training in wards for nine months under the supervision of Mrs. Ethel Botwin, nursing director, and Miss Sara Prevatt, assistant director. On completion of the course they receive caps, pins and certificates in a formal ceremony, and are then eligible to become licensed practical nurses and take an examination given by the North Carolina State Board of Nurse Examiners.

19i 1951

New Mexico

Courier
Dat. 6-23-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GETS NURSE DEGREE—Mrs. Jasper F. Williams of Las Cruces, N. M., recently received a degree in nursing from Creighton University in Omaha. She served with the Army Nurse Corps during World War II and is the former Miss Margaret Butler of St. Louis.

19i
N.Y.

SCHOLARSHIP—Mrs. Emily Virginia (Campbell) Hawkins, R. N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Campbell, employed in the Francis Delafield Memorial Hospital, New York City, has received a scholarship from the City Department of the Hospital-Nursing Education Division

Courier
Sat. 10-20-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Daily World
Wed. 5-30-51
Atlanta, Ga.
19i
NY

HONOR GRADUATE AT JEWISH HOSPITAL—At the graduation exercises of the School of Nursing of the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn recently, Miss Dorothy Gifford was the first Negro graduate cited for stellar scholastic standings in the hospital. Miss Gifford received the Edward C. Blum award for high scholastic standing, professional attitude and good clinical nursing, as judged by the faculty and student body. She also received an extra-curricular award for having given a great deal of her spare time to the non-professional activities of the hospital. Supreme Court Justice Emil A. Barr makes the presentation as Emma E. Hellern, dir., and Max Abelman, relations, look on

AMERICA'S HIGHEST ranking Negro nurse, Major Della H. Raney, addressed the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses at the organization's final dinner for the season. She is the wife of James Johnson of Detroit, Mich., and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Raney of Suffork, Va. Major Raney was inducted at Fort Bragg, N. C., in 1941. She is a student at Virginia State college and a graduate of Lincoln Hospital, Durham, N. C.

Durham, N.C. Nurses Take Duke Hospital Out Of Serious Shortage

Defender Sat. 8-4-51

By EARL PORTER

DURHAM, N. C.—"Frankly, I don't know what we would have done without them."

Duke hospital Superintendent F. Ross Porter spoke of the 66 girls who have been graduated from the Durham School of Practical Nursing for Negroes since 1948.

Since the school was started three years ago—and became the first such program for Negroes in North Carolina—almost every graduate has been employed in Duke hospital wards.

"The nursing shortage here and over the nation has never been worse," Porter said. "Without the excellent services of these girls at Duke hospital, we would have been unable to give our patients the best possible care."

Begins As Experiment

Durham's pioneer program for training practical Negro nurses started in June, 1948, as a joint project of the Vocational Education department of the Durham city schools and Duke hospital. Its director from the beginning has been H. K. Collins of the Vocational Education department.

The school began slowly as a 12-month experiment. Today, the school operates on a year-round basis, admitting three different classes per year and graduating about 36 girls.

Other hospitals and cities have picked up the idea and now seven other programs are in operation, at Burlington, Albemarle, Banner Elk, Washington, Durham (Watts hospital), Raleigh, Wilmington and Goldsboro. Three others await approval at Asheboro, Charlotte and Asheville.

However, the Duke program is still the only one for Negroes in North Carolina.

Train 12 Months

A practical nurse spends only 12 months training, receives some pay during her clinical experience, and is assured a job when she graduates.

Training begins at Hillside high school, under the direction of Mrs. Adele Butts. Here the girls receive three months' classroom training in subjects centering around nursing arts. They study elementary anatomy and physiology, psychology and mental hygiene, nutrition and cooking and many other skills.

Next they move to Duke hospital for nine months' practical training in the wards. Two nurses, Mrs. Ethel Botwin, director, and Miss Sara Prevatt, assistant director, supervise this phase, after which the trainees are ready to graduate.

Graduates then take an examination given by the N. C. State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Entrance Requirements

Requirements for admission, as outlined by the Vocational Education department of the Durham city schools, are:

High school graduation; 17 years of age; three satisfactory recommendations from high school instructors or recent employers; U. S. citizenship; recent dental examination; good physical health; and satisfactory score on intelligence test. A personal interview is then administered.

19i 1951 Ohio

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO HAS FIRST NEGRO NURSE

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 14—The first young Negro lady to complete nurse's training in a local hospital was graduated last week from St. Elizabeth Hospital School of Nursing here.

She is Miss Joyce Elaine Greene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Greene, this city.

Miss Greene entered training at the Catholic hospital in 1948 along with Miss Laveda Marbury, also a Negro. They were the first two Negroes accepted in Youngstown nursing schools.

Miss Greene will join the staff of St. Elizabeth Hospital immediately.

Oakland, Calif.
California Voice
19i
Ohio
Fri. 2-16-51

19i . 1951 South Carolina

In Life Magazine

Story of Nurse Benefits Many

Courier P. 5

Dec 12-29-51

S.C. –

Gifts, Cash Pour in to Aid Needy in Pineville District

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By ALBERT DUNMORE

19 i

PINEVILLE, S. C.—We saw the heart of a nation open up and pour its best wishes of the season on this small community last week. As hundreds of dollars and bundles of clothing poured into the home of Nurse Maude Callen, a true angel of mercy, Christmas became a lot brighter for hundreds of persons living here in this dismal low country on the edge of Lake Marion in Berkeley County.

This reporter, spending a few days with the wonderful woman who attracted so much attention after Life magazine had spotlighted the magnificent work being done by her, found out that neither words nor pictures could begin to describe the need of these people she has chosen to serve.

I could see, without being told, that the close to $7,000 that has already been received by Mrs. Callen following the story about her work that appeared in Life, would not begin to "scratch the surface" of the need here in this desolate community.

GREAT NEED SEEN

Brusque but kindly Dr. W. K. Fishburne, head of the Berkeley County Public Health Department and Nurse Callen's superior, agrees that the need of the community serviced by Nurse Callen is appalling.

Mrs. Callen is more than an angel of mercy to the thousands of poverty ridden people of her district. Since 1923 she has fought almost single handedly the pestilence and famine that continually lurk in this low swamp land where the poor share-cropping farmers barely eke out a substandard livelihood.

Nurse Callen works against the tremendous odds that continually face her with an amazing faith in her God and her fellowman . . . one one who has known or met Mrs. Callen has anything but good to say of her . . . even in the Berkeley County Public Health headquarters other workers who service areas as badly in need as Mrs. Callen's are cheered that the spotlight was focused on her and not on them.

CALLED INSPIRATION

They admit that to them, Mrs. Callen is an inspiration. Her cheerful outlook in spite of her relentless drive and back-breaking schedule, serves as an inspiration to them and almost shames them when they complain of difficulties which they are called upon to face.

Mrs. Callen has tackled her tremendous task of administering the medical, spiritual and physical needs of the 10,000 persons in her district with a budget of approximately $350 a month. She does get some assistance from the Episcopal Church through its Women's Auxiliary and the United Thank Offering.

To Mrs. Sallen, this Christmas, 1951, was to have been just another in the twenty-three long years in which she tried to bring some semblance of the hope of which this holy day is symbolic . . . but Santa Claus came in the guise of a magazine article, and so the day was a little brighter . . . but more important that something concrete has come of her dream of a clinic.

The money which she has received won't quite begin to meet the needs . . . but there is hope now, since her story has been brought to the attention of the world . . . a hope that causes her to go about her work with just a little more drive and a little more hope in her effervescent smile.

Negro Nurses Wipe Out Midwifery In Memphis Area

Black Dispatch
Date: 1-20-51
Oklahoma

MEMPHIS - (ANP) - Miss Aline Vance of the public health nursing service of Memphis and Shelby County Health Department, reported here last week that the work of Negro nurses in the city and county during the last 40 years has wiped out the midwifery trade among Negroes.

Addressing the committee on Negro welfare of the Community council, she said:

"As far as the health department is concerned, among the chief accomplishments of the Negro public health nurses has been their participation in the elimination of the ignorant Negro midwife.

"In 1920, there were more than 400 of these midwives; in 1950, only two."

She added that the Negro infant death rate had dropped from 195 in 1,000 births in 1920 to 41.1 per 1,000 in 1950. The tuberculosis death rate has been similarly reduced, with diptheria and smallpox deaths practically eliminated.

The city health department employed its first Negro public health nurse in 1910. Miss Vance began her work in 1917. At present there are 57 licensed registered Negro nurses in the county. Eleven of this number are employed by the health department and 26 by John Gaston hospital.

191 1951

Texas

Nurses Hold 1st Confab; Start Scholarship Fund

Express Dal. 12-1-51

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — More than a hundred vocational nurses from the major cities in Texas met at Prairie View A and M college last weekend in the first convention of the newly organized Texas Colored Vocational Nurses Association.

Chartered buses from Corpus Christi and Austin and cars from Houston, San Antonio, Waco, Dallas, and Fort Worth brought the enthusiastic visitors to the campus early Saturday morning for registration and the opening sessions.

P. 8

Mrs. Leona Brown of Houston, president of the state organization, delivered the major address following a welcome by C. A Wood, public relations officer and coordinator of health education activities.

Dr. C. F. Calloway, Director of Nursing Education ~~at the~~ college and Miss D. B. Phillips also spoke briefly during this initial session, and supervised a tour of the campus which included a visit through the Prairie View hospital.

State licenses for vocational nurses, which is a recent law in Texas, was discussed fully in the afternoon meeting. Mrs. Ida M. Dentler, major force in the organization of the Association, presented several aspects of nursing care and projects from the nursing homes under her direction in Houston.

Sunday's activities included an early morning session at which time Miss D. B. Phillips spoke on the topic: "The Value of Good Nursing." Mrs. Abbie Thomas discussed various aspects of the training schools for nurses.

The Silver Light Gospel Singers of Houston were special guests for the session. Regular morning worship services in the college auditorium were attended by delegates and luncheon followed in the dining hall.

President Evans addressed the group in a final regular session at three o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Prairie View head discussed the need for more emphasis in the training of nurses and pointed out the inestimable value the field of vocational nurses is to the general program of health improvement.

Mrs. Lucille Ross was panel lowed on the problems relating to community health activities.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR NURSES

The highlight of the closing business session was a presentation of funds for a scholarship to a needy and deserving young woman in the nursing field.

191 1951

Tokyo General Hospital

Tokyo Hospital Now Has Four Negro Nurses

By MILTON A. SMITH

Tokyo: Four colored nurses are now on the staff at the Tokyo General Hospital.

They are: Captain Rosalie H. Wiggins, 3109 S. Opal St. Philadelphia, Pa.; Lt. Laurene Martin, R. F. D. 2, Box 154, Eden, Maryland; Lt. Alice H. Dolphy, 3 Bloomer St. Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Lt. Olga Beaman, 2531 Brook Road, Richmond, Va.

Emily Ward

All of these Army Nurses arrived in this theater in mid-January and are the first to be regularly assigned here. At least two other colored nurses are stationed at hospitals in Korea.

Capt. Wiggins, a graduate of the Mercy Hospital Nursing School in Philadelphia, has been a nurse for eight years. She also served at Walter Reed, Halloran General and Fort Dix Hospitals.

Lt. Martin has been in the Army for over six years. She is one of 12 children and has a twin brother named Louis. Aside from the twins there are ten other children in the Martin family. All either have or are getting college educations. Already there are two Ph. D's two Masters' and three Bachelor's degrees in the family.

The nurses are assigned to general ward duty. Capt. Wiggins occupies a position comparable to that of head nurse in civilian life.

"If United Nations were ever taken to a hospital it would be like Tokyo General," Capt. Wiggins said in commenting on the numerous racial and national groups represented there.

In the Wards she directs there are: Turkish soldiers—who have a special fork free diet and observe Muslim Religious holidays; Koreans, who are either Christians, Buddhists or Shintoists; Greek soldiers and Americans of all the races and creeds that make America.

In general the Turkish vets are in the same ward, but the other patients are scattered throughout the hospital.

June 3-5-51

[illegible]

Af.

Nuns Won't Fire Negro Nurses, Whites Resign

Call
Kansas City
Mo.
6-8-51

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — Special — Six Catholic nuns were flown here from other hospitals to replace the staff nurses of St. Frances hospital who resigned in protest over the appointment of Negro nurses.

The nurses decided to sever their connection with the hospital following a conference with Sister Helen Clare, hospital superintendent, who refused to accede to their demand that three Negro nurses hired by the hospital be dismissed.

Also attending the conference were Mother Perpetua, superior of the Sisterhood in Wheeling, and Paul Cameletti, attorney for the order.

The action of the Sisters was hailed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through the organization's board of directors in a telegram, signed by Walter White, the N.A.A.C.P. commended the hospital's refusal "to bow to the un-Christian attitude" of the 23 white nurses, and stated: "In a period of world tension...we can no longer afford the expensive luxury of racial or religious bigotry. Your refusal to surrender to such intolerance will do much towards negating the harm...done in providing enemies of democracy with material to discredit America in all parts of the world."

Nurses Walk Out—

But Catholic Hospital Firm On Racial Issue

192

Catholic Week
Birmingham Ala.
Dat. 6-2-51

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(NC)—St. Francis Hospital here is standing firm on its position of refusing to dismiss three Negro nurses because of their race. Some 20 white nurses, almost the entire staff, walked out in protest against working with the three.

The Sisters of St. Joseph who operate the hospital have announced that as a Catholic institution it will continue to uphold Christian principles of charity and justice as well as the spirit of the United States constitution and that they will not dismiss any nurse because of racial prejudice.

The three Negro nurses are all registered graduate nurses. One of them has been on the hospital staff for almost a year. Another has been on the staff for six months and the third for three weeks.

THE WALK-OUT came at a time when the 140-bed hospital was almost filled to capacity, after a meeting requested by the nurses. At the meeting the hospital administrator agreed to refer the matter to the institution's policy-forming body. It was at a later meeting of the Hospital Conference of Wheeling, the Sister of St. Joseph, and the nurses, that the hospital reaffirmed its position. The action of the striking nurses who demand dismissal of the Negro nurses before they will return to duty, has been condemned by the Nursing Association of West Virginia.

Within a few hours after the walk-out, six nursing Sisters and four lay nurses were brought here by plane from Catholic hospitals in Wheeling and Clarksburg, W. Va., but so far no permanent staff has been secured for the hospital.

Will Retain Negro Aides Says Chief

Defender
Dat. 5-26-51
Chicago
Ill.
192
W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—St. Francis hospital officials stood firm last week and refused to bow to the demands of 21 nurses who went on strike because three Negro nurses and a technician are on the staff.

"So far as we are concerned, the strike is settled," Sister Helen Clare, hospital administrator, told the Defender. "The colored girls are qualified and they are going to stay. We are filling the vacancies left by the striking nurses."

She said 11 of the nurses who walked out were employed full time. The others were working only on a part-time basis.

Replacements came from Clarksburg, Wheeling and Parkersburg after several offers came from nurses in scattered sections of the county.

Strike A Surprise

The strike was a surprise since the hospital has employed Negroes in various capacities for several years. Sister Clare said Negro nurses have been on the staff of St. Francis for a year and a half.

A letter from a committee of six strikers signalled the beginning of the walkout. It read in part:

"We, members of the St. Francis hospital alumni, deeply regret being forced to take such drastic steps to check what we believe to be a threat to our professional standing in this community.

Defender

'Regrettable Procedure'

Dat.
5-26-51
Chicago
Ill.

"This practice of employment and teaching (of Negroes) is not a recognized procedure in West Virginia, which of a necessity makes the beginning of this effort a regrettable procedure. Certainly it is not to be considered under any religious pretense."

Sister Clare said the trend in nursing is toward racial understanding and unity among all professional groups. She pointed to the fact that the organization of Negro nurses disbanded last year after the American Nurses association voted to admit them to its membership.

She denied that there was any move on foot to open the hospital's training school to Negroes.

19j 1951

North Carolina

Meharry Graduate Overcame Hardships

Osceola Jackson Worked at Odd Jobs to Get Degree, Pay Debts; Aids Many

Afro-American 3-31-51

OSCEOLA JACKSON

GOLDSBORO N.C. — Osceola Jackson 50 the only colored pharmacist here attributes his success to hard work and what he calls "plugging." His patrons and friends add that his success is due also to his business ability and his support of community projects.

Afro 3/31

Jackson whose drug store at 400 S. James St. has been in operation since 1932 started his career at the age of 10 when he was employed as a delivery boy by Kennedy's Drug Store in New Bern N.C. where he was raised.

3-31-51

He was promoted to the position of clerk at the age of 16 when he decided to make a career in pharmacy. Graduating from New Bern High School Jackson worked in a sawmill a brick plant and a box factory to earn funds for a college education.

Worked to Pay Debts

He attended the National Religious Training School (now North Carolina College) Shaw University—working after school and during his vacations—and graduated in 1929 in pharmacy at Meharry Medical College in Nashville Tenn.

After passing the State pharmacist examination however Jackson could not get his license or college diploma until he paid off debts made in college. He did this by working as a waiter at a N.Y. resort and the Union League Club NYC as a "runner" for a New York bank and for a Chicago contractor.

Partnership Failed

Returning to North Carolina in 1931 he put up $400 and with Z. Rogers of Goldsboro rented a building using their joint capital to pay rent buy stock and make a down payment on a soda fountain. They failed within a year because of lack of capital.

In 1932 when the firm had $108 in the bank — the amount due monthly on the soda fountain—the bank failed. Impressed with Jackson's integrity the soda fountain company gave him extra time to pay up but Rogers pulled out.

Aided by Physician

Jackson closed the store for six weeks during which time an eye ear and nose specialist Dr. A. G. Woodard of Goldsboro made him a substantial loan. The pharmacist moved the business to its present location where it has prospered ever since.

His wife is the former Miss Minnie Kerr of Faison N.C. who he met in Flushing N.Y. They have a daughter Miss Judith Claye Jackson a freshman at Bennett College and an honor graduate from Dillard High School here.

Jackson is an Elk belongs to no clubs and is a member of the choir at the Methodist Church.

Unusual Experience

Several years ago a customer gave the pharmacist a prescription for mercuric chloride a deadly poison. To Jackson's horror the man drank the poison saying "I know something more than you do" and walked out.

Meeting the customer later unharmed Jackson asked him the secret of his immunity to a dose of poison powerful enough to kill a man instantly. "I had my belly full of whisky" the man explained. "That's what I knew that you didn't" but the pharmacist is still skeptical of the man's explanation.

19j 1951 Ohio

Negro Women Pharmacists Work In White Drug Store

7-6-51

CLEVELAND, Ohio —(ANP) — Cleveland now can boast of having two Negro women pharmacists working as assistant managers in a large white drug chain.

In the summer of 1944, Miss Bernice Davis went to see an official at the Standard Drug Co. about a job. He encouraged her to study pharmacy. However, he did not promise her a job.

After receiving her degree from the school of Pharmacy at Western Reserve University, Miss Davis was given a chance to serve her apprenticeship at one of Standard Drug's most important stores. Later she became assistant manager in this store.

The story of Miss Theresa Rucker, the other Negro woman pharmacist, is much the same, She was graduated from the school of Pharmacy at Western Reserve. She too served her apprenticeship at one of the Standard Drug stores. She is now assistant manager in this store.

Much credit for their success can be attributed to the Urban League which has recommended persons to the Standard Drug Co. for employment.

Negro Women Pharmacists In White Drug Store

Call

7-6-51

Kansas City

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — (ANP) — Cleveland now can boast of having two Negro women pharmacists working as assistant managers in a large drug chain.

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The story of Miss Theresa Rucker, the other Negro woman pharmacist, is much the same. She was graduated from the school of Pharmacy at Western Reserve. She too served her apprenticeship at one of the Standard Drug stores.

19k 1951

Tell It To Old Grandma

Your name and address must appear on the letter ★ But the name will be withheld on request at the Editor's discretion ★ Write legibly on one side of the paper only ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless the Editor knows who wrote it.

Advertiser

Timely, Superbly Stated, To The Point

Tues. 4-10-51

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — Your editorial in *The Advertiser* Sunday, titled "Every April" is timely, superbly stated, and to the point. Even more however, "the layman's observation" strikes home at a basic problem of human welfare.

Montgomery Ala.

The many restrictions under which the conscientious physicians of our racial group labor, in the end, can only serve to promote an inferior type of medical service group whose medical needs are greatest and too often neglected.

Medical science is not *static*. Advancements, discoveries, and new techniques are developed daily. These developments cannot be digested in one week, nor can a busy physician find time to read the voluminous medical journals in order to keep abreast.

19K

The lack of an opportunity for fellowship, stimulation, growth and development in medical science afforded by the associations with organized medicine on a county and state wide scope can only lead to medical stagnation, regardless of how thorough and extensive the basic preparation in medicine has been.

With the successful integration of the dentists of the state over a period of 10 years and more recently the graduate nurses of the state, a definite challenge is presented to our medical colleagues to face squarely a serious problem and to remove what appears to be an unnecessary and out-lived barrier to better medical care.

R. E. TISDALE, M. D.
Secretary
Alabama State Medical Association.
Montgomery.

Colored M. D.s And The A. M. A.

Editor, The Advertiser:

Your editorial commenting on the the deplorable status of lack of recognition of physicians in the Alabama State Medical Association is indeed a timely one.

Advertiser

I can't help from emphasizing the implications of non-acceptance by said medical association. To be classified as a non-member automatically serves the doctor from recognition as a reputable physician.

Tues. 4-10-51

He is automatically denied membership in the American Medical Association; also denied eligibility and appear before the Specialty Boards of Medicine. Thus he is automatically demoted if not degraded by the standards that are universally accepted.

Montgomery Ala

He is denied attendance to the respective County Medical Societies and thus he is denied the privilege to learn and study medicine. This membersip is for the purpose of keeping the members alert to the manifold problems of his profession. It acts as an incentive to keep up with his fellow practitioner.

Out-of-town speakers, usually of the professional group are speakers at these meetings. Thus a sort of post-graduate course is offered and maintined.

To accept the colored physician into membership would be a pre-requisite to join the staffs of the various hospitals.

It is hardly necessary to indicate that exclusion from these hospitals means the denial to human beings of the facilities of said institution. Without facilities one can't do good work. Thus it is timely to change from acting *Humanly* to *Humanely*.

A. TRUMER, M. D.
Montgomery.

Alabama

Negro Physicians In Birmingham for Three-Day Confab

19K

BIRMINGHAM—The cry for needed hospital facilities and medical opportunities will be raised while the seventy-five or more Negro doctors in Alabama assemble here June 13-15 for their fifteenth annual state convention.

Dr. E. B. Goode of Mobile, ASMA president, is scheduled to address the public meeting set for 8 o'clock Wednesday night, June 13, at Sixth Avenue Baptist Church. He will speak on the subject, "Better Hospital Facilities for Negroes in Alabama."

A graduate of Talladega College, Dr. Goode is also an honor graduate of Meharry Medical College at Nashville and interned at Homer Phillips Hospital in St. Louis.

Courier

The twenty-two doctors represented in the Mineral District Medical Society, headed by Dr. H. C. Bryant, will be host to the association.

Sat. 6-26-51

Scientific sessions of the convention will be held in the auditorium of the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, a tax-supported facility which bars Negro doctors from attending their patients in its wards. The hospital uses Negro nurses, ward boys and attendants, however.

Pittsburgh

Seventeen speakers are listed as essayists and clinicians for the convention. They are: Dr. Goode, Dr. Baker D. Rogers, University of Alabama; Dr. P. P. Barker, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee; Dr. T. M. Boulware, Carraway Methodist Hospital; Dr. H. F. Davis, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee; Dr. L. D. Green, secretary treasurer, Mineral District Medical Society; Dr. W. F. B. James, Meharry Medical College; Dr. Tinsley R. Harrison, Alabama Medical College; Dr. A. I. Perley, Medical College of Alabama; Dr. A. H. Russakoff, Medical College of Alabama.

Dr. Edgar Scott, Jefferson-Hillman Hospital; Dr. W. H. Y. Smith of Montgomery, director Bureau of Preventable Diseases; Dr. R. C. Stewart, Holy Family Hospital; Dr. D. J. Thompson, Tuskegee; Dr. Matthew Walker, Meharry College, and Dr. Asa G. Yancey, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee.

The convention is slated to hold registration at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, June 13, in the lobby of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital.

Meeting simultaneously with the ASMA is its Women's Auxiliary which will hold registration at the Ballard House, 1420 Seventh Avenue, North. Mrs. J. Taylor of Mobile is president of the organization.

Mrs. J. K. Robertson, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Mineral District Medical Society will bring greetings, with Mrs. W. D. Pettus of Montgomery giving the response. Miss Doris Holland will interpret a piano solo.

The doctors will hold their business session at 2 P. M. Friday at which report of officers and committees will be heard. Officers are scheduled to be elected and the time and place of the next meeting set.

States' Doctors To Discuss Hospital Facilities In Ala.

Discussion of hospital facilities for the State of Alabama will highlight the public meeting of the annual convention of the Alabama State Medical Association slated for Birmingham, June 13-15.

For such a discussion, the association is calling on Dr. E. B. Goode of Mobile. The public meeting where he is to speak is set for the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night, June 13. He will speak on the subject, "Better Hospital Facilities for Alabama."

Scientific sessions of the convention are scheduled to be held in the auditorium of the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital. Convention speakers will include outstanding men in the field of medicine in Nashville, Tuskegee, Mobile and Birmingham. Some speakers will come from the Alabama Medical College in Birmingham.

Dr. L. D. Green, secretary-treasurer of the Mineral District Medical Society, is serving as chairman of the convention promotion committee.

DOCTORS

When the Alabama State Medical Association holds its scientific sessions in the auditorium of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital June 13-15, one medic who has fought hard to make the association an effective instrument for new medical opportunities for the group will be absent. He is Dr. L. F. Swan who has moved to Detroit, Michigan. At the association's public meeting Wednesday night, June 13 at the Sixth Avenue Baptist church pastored by the Rev. J. W. Goodgame II, Nurse Mary Emma Berry of the Children Home Hospital will be honored. Dr. L. D. Green, secretary-treasurer of the Mineral District Medical Society attended the meeting of the Birmingham-Jefferson County Hospital Association held at St. James Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. M Thornton.

6-1-51

Alabama Medics To Cite Need For Better Hospital Facilities

Birmingham, Ala.

The cry for needed hospital facilities and medical opportunities will be raised when the 75 or more Negro doctors in Alabama assemble here June 13-15 for their 15th annual state convention.

Dr. E. B. Goode of Mobile, ASMA president, is scheduled to address the public meeting set for eight o'clock Wednesday night, June 13 at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. J. W. Goodgame II. He will speak on the subject, "Better Hospital Facilities for Negroes in Alabama."

Graduate of Talladega College, Dr. Goode is also an honor graduate of Meharry Medical College, Nashville. He did his internship at the Homer Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Mo.

The 22 doctors represented in the Mineral District Medical Society headed by Dr. H. J. Bryant, will be host to the association.

Scientific sessions of the conventions will be held in the auditorium of the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital, tax-supported which bars Negro doctors from attending their patients in its wards. Paradoxically, the hospital uses Negro nurses, ward boys, attendants and etc.

Seventeen speakers are listed as essayist and clinicians for the convention. They are Dr. Baker D Rogers, professor of pathology, University of Alabama; Dr. P. P. Barker, chief N. P. service, Veterans Mental Hygiene Clinic, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Ala.; Dr. T. M. Beneware, chief of Obstetrics, Carraway Methodist Hospital; Dr. H. F. Davis, chief of physical medicine, Veterans Administration Hospital, consultant in physical medicine, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee.

Dr. Goode; Dr. L. D. Green secretary-treasurer, Mineral District Medical Society; Dr. W. F. B. James, chief of the department of Obstetrics, Meharry Medical College; Dr. Tinsley R. Harrison, acting dean of medicine, The Alabama Medical College of Alabama; Dr. A. I. Perley, clinical instructor, Dermatology and Syphiology. The Medical College of Alabama; Dr. A. H. Russakoff, specialist, internal medicine, Diseases of the Chest, instructor, The Medical College of Alabama.

Dr. Edgar Scott attending surgeon, Jefferson-Hillman Hospital; Dr. W. H. Y. Smith of Montgomery director, Bureau of Preventable Disease; Dr. R. C. Stewart, president of the medical staff, Holy Family Hospital and a member of the courtesy staff of obstetrics, Carraway Methodist Hospital; Dr. D. J. Thompson, medical service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama; Dr. Matthew Walker, professor of surgery, chairman of the Department of Surgery, Meharry College and Dr. Asa G. Yancey, chief surgical service, Veterans Administration Hospital, consultant in surgery, John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee.

The convention is slated to hold registration at nine Wednesday morning, June 13 in the lobby of Jefferson-Hillman Hospital.

Meeting simultanously with the ASMA is its women's auxiliary which will hold registration at "The Ballard House," 1420 Seventh Avenue North. Mrs. J. Taylor of Mobile is president of the organization.

Mrs. J. K. Robertson, president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Mineral District Medical Society will bring greetings with Mrs. W. D. Pettus of Montgomery giving the response. Miss Doris Holland will interpret a piano solo.

Mrs. R. C. Stewart will preside over a forum discussion of the subject, "Better Hospital Facilities for Negroes in Alabama Speakers listed are: Mrs. H. C. Bryant, Mrs. E. T. Odom, Tuskegee, Mrs. E. B. Goode, Mobile, Mrs R. E. Tisdale, Montgomery; Mrs. J. B. Townes, Gadsden; Mrs. F. Jackson, Anniston; Mrs. F. D. Bradford, Jr.; Mrs. W. L. Drake, Fairfield; Mrs. D M. Curry.

Mrs Taylor will deliver the "President's Address" at the business session listed for 2 p. m., Thursday. Mrs. A. W. Plump will introduce the visitors. Committee reports will be heard and officers elected.

The doctor will hold their busisess session at 2 p. m. Friday at which report of officers and committee will be heard. Officers are scheduled to be elected and the time and place of the next meeting set.

6-12-51

Negro Becomes Member Of Orthopedic Surgeons

Memphis, Tenn. World

1-30-51

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Dr. Robert Gladden of Washington, D. C., was inducted as an active fellow of the American Academy of Orthepedic Surgeons at its annual meeting held here at the Palmer house from Jan. 27 to Feb. 1.

This was the first time a Negro has been accepted as an active member of the academy, according to the informant, because only a selected number of the many eligible orthopedic surgeons regardless of race or creed are inducted each year.

Dr. Gladden became the first resident in Orthopedics at Freedman's hospital and the first Negro to qualify and pass all examinations of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.

He was appointed chief of Orthopedic Surgery at Howard University Medical school and chief of Orthopidic Surgery at Freedmen's hospital in July of last vear.

Freedmen's is the only Negro hospital recognized for resident training in orthopedic surgery for a full three year period by the American board. It is the only hospital in the District of Columbia where it is possible for one to meet all of the necessary requirements to be eligible to take the board examination.

Courier Sat. 11-24-51
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Surgeons Honored—Nine Negroes in the U. S. are fellows in the American College of Surgeons. Five of them are shown, in top photo, at the convocation of the college at San Francisco. Left to right: Drs. Philip C. Williams, Chicago; Fitzroy E. Younge, Oakland, Calif.; Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee, Ala.; Joseph M. Walker Jr., West Salem, N. C., and C. Waldo Scott of Newport News, Va. Bottom: Dr. Alton Ochsner, president of the college, congratulates Dr. Fitzroy E. Younge.—E. F. Joseph Photos.

Courier

Sat. 11-24-51

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Defender Sat. 11-24-51 Chicago, Ill.

GOOD FELLOWS ALL — Congratulations are exchanged by five of the nine Negroes who were made fellows in the American College of Surgeons during recent 37th annual clinic of The American College of Surgeons, held in San Francisco, Calif. Included in the group, snapped following initiation ceremonies are Doctors Philip Williams of Chicago; Joseph A. Berry, Tuskegee, Ala.; Joseph M. Walker, Jr., Winston-Salem, N. C.; and C. Waldo Scott, Newport News, Va. — Joseph photo.

19k 1951

American Academy of Pediatrics

Dr. W. S. Smith Elected Fellow

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(ANP)—Dr. William B. Smith, prominent Indianapolis pediatrician, has been elected a fellow in the American Academy of Pediatrics which numbers over 3,000 members.

19k
Defender
Chicago
Dec. 1-51

19k 1951

American College of Physicians

Freedmen's Dr. Johnson First Admitted To ACP

19K

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. John B. Johnson, chief of the Department of Medicine at Freedmen's hospital, was recently inducted as a full Fellow in the American College of physicians at its annual convocation held at St. Louis.

This honor represents the recognition of very highest professional achievement in Internal Medicine on the part of Dr. Johnson. Although physicians on the Staff of Freedmen's hospital previously have had the necessary qualifications for admission to the college, this is the first time that a member of the staff has been elected to the American College of Physicians.

Election to the college can be attained only with the sponsorship of the local internists who have been elected as follows in the college. Until the election of Dr. Johnson, the District of Columbia Physicians had refused to sponsor a Negro physician for membership, regardless of the excellence of his qualifications.

The American College of Physicians is an organization whose membership is composed of qualified internists. Among its objectives are provisions of a medium for the interchange of medical and scientific knowledge of those highly skilled in internal medicine and assistance in the maintenance and advancement of the highest possible standards in medical education, medical practice and clinical research.

Eligibility for Fellowship in the College includes certification as a specialist in internal medicine, following which each candidate must serve a three year associateship in the College. During this three year period, the associate must demonstrate significant achievement in clinical medicine, medical research or medical education.

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19K

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5-3-51

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Society Honors Dr. Waldo Scott

HAMPTON, Va.—The Peninsula Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society honored Dr. C. Waldo Scott with a banquet given at the Hampton Community Center, here, recently.

The affair was given in recognition of Dr. Scott's recent election to Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons at the recent convocation of that organization in San Francisco, California, November 9, 1951.

Afro-American

60 Attend

To the sixty guests present, Dr. Anderson T Scott, acting as master of ceremonies, gave a resume of the educational and professional background of the honoree. He then introduced W. Hale Thompson, attorney, of Newport News and Dr. E. Nelson Palmer, professor of sociology, Hampton Institute, both of whom had known Dr. Scott since childhood. Each traced from his youth the inherent humane qualities of the honored guest that are basically responsible for his success.

B, 11

Dr. Harrison Heard

Dr. A. B. Harrison of Franklin, Va., secretary of the Old Dominion Medical Society, brought greetings and congratulations from that organization. Dr. H. P. Hargraves and Dr. W. S. Hart spoke respectively for the pharmacists and dentists of the Peninsula. Mrs. C. C. Smith, extended congratulations for the Ladies Auxiliary of the Peninsula Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society.

Balt. 12-15-51

A presentation of an inscribed plaque citing Dr. Scott's achievements was made by Dr. E. C. Downing, president of the staff of Whittaker Memorial Hospital. J. Alexander Williams then presented an engraved sterling silver cigarette case in behalf of the Board of Trustees of Whittaker Memorial Hospital.

19K

In the acknowledgement of the congratulations and presentations, Dr. Scott gave credit to the many individuals who were responsible for his success. He mentioned the background relative to the admission of colored into the College, with due credit to such persons as the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, and others.

[illegible]

12 Candidates

He mentioned, further, that this year there were twelve colored initiates as Fellows in the College. These were:

Drs. William Freeman, Myra Logan, Arthur Logan and Lyndon Hill, all of New York City; Dr. Daniel Taylor of Philadelphia; Dr. Joseph M. Walker Jr. of Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Drs. Horace Dwiggins and Joseph Berry of the Veterans Administration Hospital of Tuskegee; Dr. Phillip Williams of Chicago; Dr. Fitzroy Younge of Oakland, California; and posthumously Dr. Charles R. Drew. This brings to fifty-three the total number of colored Fellows of the American College of Surgeons at this time.

Dr. Scott is the son of the late Dr. C. Waldo Scott of Newport News, and his mother is Mrs. Eva Price Gatling, also of Newport News, Mrs. Scott is the former Mae Hamlin of Raleigh, N.C. There are three sons: Charles Waldo Jr., Robert C., and Jon L. Scott.

19k 1951

American Medical Association

Dr. Peter M. Murray of NYC

Top Race 'Delegate' Attends AMA Meet

Courier Sat. 12-15-51

Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOS ANGELES—The man whose color changed the site of a 5,000-man convention from Houston, Tex., to Los Angeles, boarded a plane Monday morning for his New York residence after participating in a successful meet here.

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, only Negro member of the national House of Delegates — the policy-making body of the American Medical Association — will commence his second year in this capacity in January, 1952. He was re-elected to a second term last May.

19k

LOUISIANAN

A native of Louisiana, Dr. Murray is a product of the local schools of New Orleans. He received his formal training at New Orleans University and Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Murray, director of the gynecology service at Harlem Hospital, New York, is also director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital.

In Los Angeles he visited with his brother, Williard Murray, 1647 E. Twenty-third Street, during the medical sessions.

Site of the convention was changed from Houston to L.A. when key hotels in the city refused to accommodate the convention's Negro delegate.

Courier

Pa.

AMA Delegate—Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, brilliant New York specialist and only Negro on the National House of Delegates, policy-making body of the American Medical Association, recently attended the organization's confab in L. A. —Douglas Photo.

19k

19k 1951

Arkansas

Add Two Negro Doctors To Ark. Hospital Staff

Weekly

Sat. 6-23-51

Pine Buff, Ark. (ANP).—Two Negro doctors were appointed to the staff of Davis hospital to treat Negro patients, it was announced here Friday. They are Drs. Cleon A. Flowers and Clyde A. Lawlah.

This marks the first time that Negro doctors have been on the local hospital staff.

New Orleans La.

19K

19k 1951 California

Tribune P. 3. Sat. 11-24-51
Los Angeles Calif.

BABY DEVELOPMENT—in the Pueblo del Rio housing development and surrounding neighborhood, is the concern of baby specialist, Dr. Theodore Blevins and Public Health Service nurse, Mrs. Erma Townsend, who visit the Well Baby Clinic at Pueblo del Rio once a week to look over small fry like David Hearbert.

First Negro pediatrician in the state, Dr. Blevins combines private practice with assignments from the City Health Dept., and is on the staff of Queen of Angels and Children's hospitals. Native of St. Louis, at whose Homer Phillips hospital he interned, the young specialist is a graduate of Michigan State, the University of Michigan, and has passed the American Board of Pediatrics.

HOWARD MEDICS GET U.S. GRANTS

Washington-(NNPA) Two Howard University Medical School faculty members have been awarded grants by the Microbiological Institute of the National Institutes of Health,Federal Security Administration Oscar R. Ewing announced Thursday.

These grants are among a total of 102 amounting to $1,088,952 which wwre awarded to non-government scientists by the National Microbiological Institute with the approval of Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, on the recommendation of the National Advisory Health Council.

DRS. PAYNE, TORO AIDED

The grant to Dr.Howard M. Payne, a tuberculosis specialist, in the sum of $16,041, is for the study of the therapeutic efficacy of hydroxyethyl sulfene in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr.Rafael A. Toro was awarded $7,590 for a study of allergic aspects of mycology, season and cyclic viaration in gungous spores and their allergenicity.

Afro-American
Sat. 9-1-51
Baltimore,Md.

ADMITTED TO AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

Dr.J.B. Johnson Of Freedmen's Receives Honor.

Washington-(ANP)-Dr.John B. Johnson, cheif of the Department of Medicine at Freedmen's Hospital, was recently inducted as a full Fellow in the American College of Physicians at its annual convocation held at St. Louis.

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Election to the college can be attained only with the sponsorship of the local internists who have been elected as fellows in the college. Until the election of Dr. Johnson,the District of Columbia Physicians had refused to sponsor a Negro physician for membership,regardless of the excellence of his qualifications.

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Call
Fri. 5-4-51
Kansas City,Mo.

19k 1951 D.C.

Talented Woman Pediatrician Inspired by Family Doctor

WASHINGTON

The inspiration of a woman doctor who was her family's physician was what led Dr. Kathryn Rainbow to decide on medicine as a career, the attractive young fellow in pediatrics (the care of children) at Freedmen's Hospital said last week.

Afro American

A graduate of Fort Valley State College and of Meharry Medical School, Dr. Rainbow interned at Harlem Hospital in New York City and also was pediatrics resident at Mercy-Douglas Hospital in Philadelphia.

Date 5-5-51

She is at Freedmen's on a grant made by the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation through the Provident Medical Association in Chicago. Her plan is to practice pediatric medicine in North Carolina.

Dr. Katherine Pronty of Wheeling, W.Va., where Dr. Rainbow was born, was the family doctor who influenced Dr. Rainbow's choice of a career.

19K

Married to Medical Student

"As far back as I can remember," Dr. Rainbow says, "I wanted to be a doctor like Dr. Pronty. When I was just a litte girl she told me that I would become a doctor some day. And last year, when she died, she left all of her equipment to me."

Married to Frederick B. Brayant of Rocky Mount, N.C., who is now a medical student at Meharry, Dr. Rainbow retains her maiden name in her profession. The name is Indian and comes from some of her father's Indian forebears in West Virginia.

In medical school, Dr. Rainbow chose pediatrics after at first thinking she would not enter this field.

Liked Pediatrics Best

"It is so often said," she remarked, "that women doctors confine themselves to work with children or with women. At first I thought that if I chose pediatrics, I would just be running true to form."

She is grateful that a friend of hers pointed out to her that she should do the thing she was most interested in, regardless.

"Then," she recounts, "I realized that pediatrics was really what I cared about most and so I decided that that would be my field."

Her immediate aim is to qualify for the American Board of Pediatrics, following in the steps of Dr. Blanche Bourne of Frederick, Md., a member of the pediatrics staff at Freedmen's, who has just been admitted to the board.

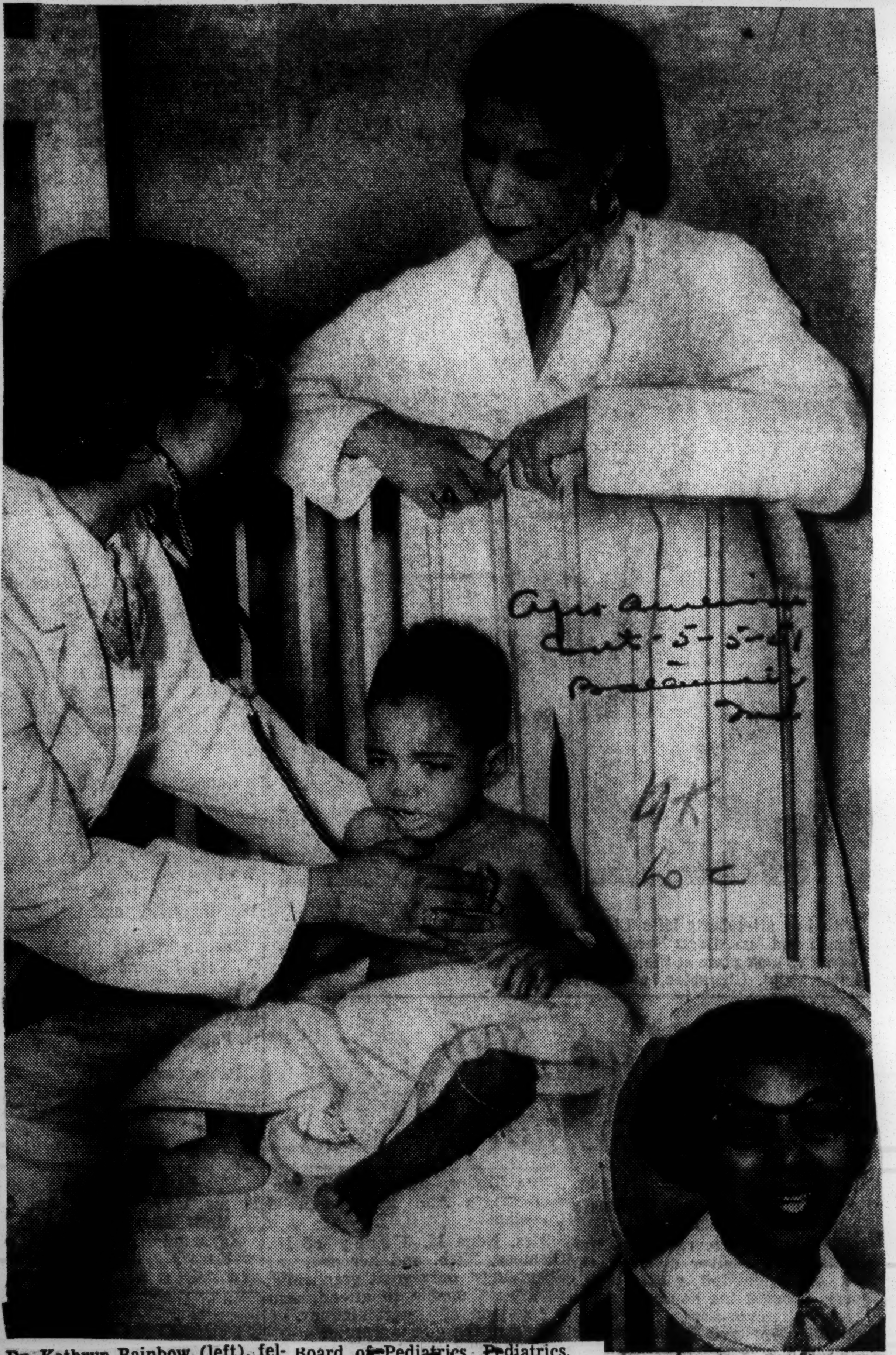
Physicians Honor Drew

D.C.

14K

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Approximately 200 members of the Former Interns and Residents Association met in their twenty-ninth annual session at Freedmen's Hospital last week.

The entire three-day meeting was dedicated to the memory of Dr. Charles R. Drew, who met with a tragic accident on April 1, 1950.



Afro American
Wash. 5-5-51
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OK
60 c

Dr. Kathryn Rainbow (left), fellow in pediatrics at Freedmen's Hospital, with Dr. I. Blanche Bourne who was recently made a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics. Pediatrics, or the care of children, is now one of the major departments at the Washington hospital. The inset shows Dr. Rainbow. (Kay Dee Photo)

5-5-51

19k 1951

D.C.

Negro Becomes Member Of Orthopedic Surgeons

Louisiana Weekly

Jan 28-51

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Dr. Robert Gladden of Washington, D. C., was inducted as an active fellow of the American Academy of Orthepedic Surgeons at its annual meeting held here at the Palmer house from Jan. 27 to Feb. 1.

This was the first time a Negro has been accepted as an active member of the academy, according to the informant, because only a selected number of the many eligible orthopedic surgeons regardless of race or creed are inducted each year.

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He was appointed chief of Orthopedic Surgery at Howard University Medical school and chief of Orthopidic Surgery at Freedmen's hospital in July of last year.

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Dr. Sebastian Convicted in Operation Case

Post

Dr. John W. Sabastian, 33, was convicted yesterday in District Court of performing an illegal operation on a 22-year-old housewife.

The jury deliberated more than five hours before rendering the verdict to Judge F. Dickinson Letts. Sabastian was committed to jail pending sentence.

Thurs 2-15-51

According to Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. McLaughlin the abortion was performed last November and the woman paid Dr. Sabastian $100 for the treatment.

Washington

Dr. Sabastian, a former instructor at Howard U., denied the charge, stating that his treatment was for an infection. He admitted that his services might have caused the miscarriage but said that he did not intend this effect.

Defense Attorney Wesley S. Williams argued that the Government had failed to prove intent.

JURY FINDS DR. SEBASTIAN GUILTY

Physician Faces 1-5 Years For Illegal Operation

Afro-American

Sat. 2-24-51

WASHINGTON

Dr. John W. Sebastian, 33-year-old prominent physician, has been found guilty of performing an illegal operation on a 22-year-old mother of three children by a District Court jury.

The jury of eight men and four women, two of whom were colored, began deliberations on Tuesday at 12:30 p.m., and after being unable to reach a decision were sent home by Judge F. Dickenson Letts Tuesday night and ordered to return Wednesday at 10 a.m. to resume deliberations.

Dr. Sebastian was charged with treating a young wife with intent to bring about a miscarriage on or about Nov. 16, 1950, at his office in the 2000 block of Benning Rd., N.E.

The Government's case against Dr. Sebastian neared collapse shortly after the trial opened on Monday when the woman denied he had performed the illegal operation.

She testified that she fell down a pair of steps on the day before going to the physician and at the time she was about two months pregnant.

Dr. Sebastian was committed to District Jail pending sentence. He faces one to five years imprisonment.

D. C. Medics Group Ends Negro Ban

Defender

Sat. 2-12-'51

WASHINGTON—The District Medical society, by a two to one majority, voted the admission of qualified Negro physicians to membership, it was disclosed here.

While the vote is not binding on the board of censors, which passes on all applications, it will serve as a guide if application by a Negro physician is received.

No such application has been made in sometime, it was said, although officials of the Washington Medico-Chirugical society, an organization of colored medics, has conferred with officials of the District Medical society on the subject.

Chicago Ill.

In a special mail ballot taken to determine the sentiment of the District society's membership, 674 physicians voted in favor of admitting Negroes, while 290 opposed the idea. Two votes were ruled invalid because the answers were qualified by conditions.

Doctor Takes Conviction To Supreme Court

Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Dr. William A. Goodloe, widely-known physician, is challenging his conviction on charges growing out of an alleged illegal operation on the ground that the government injected the racial issue into his trial.

Sat. 7-7-51

The United States Supreme Court was asked last Friday by Goodloe to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals here affirming his conviction on three counts of a four-count indictment.

Norfolk, Va.

Goodloe, who has been a practitioner here, was found guilty in District Court of attempting to perform an abortion, conspiring to obstruct justice, and offering a government witness a bribe not to testify against him.

In his petition for a review and a supporting brief, Goodloe contends that it was not proper for the prosecution in the trial of a colored person for an alleged abortion on a white woman, by means of cross examination of colored witnesses, to stress that the complainant was a white woman and otherwise appeal to racial prejudice.

Dr. Bourne Passes Specialty Board

Afro-American

Sat. 5-5-51

WASHINGTON

Dr. I. Blanche Bourne, instructor in pediatrics at Howard University and a member of the attending staff of the pediatrics department at Freedmen's hospital, was recently made a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics, having passed the board examination in Cincinnati on March 30.

A native of Frederick, Md., where her father and brother are practicing physicians, Dr. Bourne is a graduate of Morgan College and obtained her medical degree at Howard. She is the first woman graduate of Howard to become a diplomate of the board.

Becoming a diplomate of the board means that Dr. Bourne is now certified as a specialist in the medical care of children. She is also qualified for membership in the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Baltimore Md.

After graduating from Howard Medical School in 1941, Dr. Bourne interned and completed her residency at Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis. She also practiced in St. Louis and in Cincinnati before joining the staff at Freedmen's in 1947.

Article on Lead-Poisoning

Among her publications, while she was in St. Louis, was an article on lead poisoning, published in the journal of the National Medical Association. It developed out of cases of lead poisoning in some of her child patients who were stricken because of the fumes from storage battery casings used for fuel in their homes.

The daughter of Dr. Eugene Bourne Sr., of Frederick, Dr. Bourne is the sister of Dr. Eugena Bourne Jr. She is married to Dr. G. Raymond Merry of the health center at Howard University. Her sorority is Alpha Kappa Alpha.

At present attending physician in the "newborn" nursery at Freedmens, Dr. Bourne brings to five the number of physicians at the hospital who have been certified by the American Board of Pediatrics.

Jail Doors Slam on Dr. Goodloe

Afro-American

Sat. 11-10-51

WASHINGTON

Dr. William A. Goodloe, 53, who was convicted last year on Criminal operation and attempted bribery charges, on Monday began serving a 38-month-to-7-year sentence at Lorton.

The illegal operation was performed on Miss Gloria W. Huffman, white, of Baltimore. Object of the bribery attempt was Miss Alice Galusha, also white, who said Dr. Goodloe tried to induce her not to appear against him before the grand jury.

Baltimore Md.

Miss Gausha, indicted with the physician for allegedly interceding in efforts to influence Miss Huffman not to prosecute, was granted a severance and charges against her eventually were dropped.

An appeal for a Supreme Court review of Dr. Goodloe's case was denied last week.

Doctors Favor Taking Negroes Into Society

By Wallace E. Clayton

A two-to-one majority of members of the District Medical Society favors admission of qualified Negro physicians, it was learned today.

In a special mail ballot, taken to determine the sentiment of the members, 674 physicians voted in favor of admitting Negroes, while 290 opposed the idea. Two votes were not counted because the answers were qualified.

Results of the ballot were disclosed to members last night at a closed meeting of the society.

5-3-51

Washington D.C.

Action Not Binding.

The affirmative sentiment is not binding on the society's Board of Censors, which passes on all applications. The board will be notified formally of the members' opinions, however.

The vote was taken on order of the Executive Board, in an attempt to determine the attitude of the members in the event an application by a Negro physician is received.

No such application has been made in some time, it was said, although there have been many meetings on the subject between officials of the society and representatives of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which is composed of colored physicians.

There is nothing in the District Medical Society's constitution or by-laws which bars election of **Negro physicians to membership. One member said that in 1890, a Negro was proposed for membership and came within two votes of being accepted.**

Members of the Medico-Chirurgical Society already have a standing invitation to attend the District Society's scientific sessions and many do so. A joint committee, with representatives of both groups, frequently confers on community health problems and the relationship between the two medical organizations.

Ballots sent to the District society's members required no signature or other marks of identification. Votes were counted by members who were not officials of the society.

5-3-51

Officials declined to comment on the vote, pointing out it was merely an indication of the members' feelings and not intended as a directive to the Board of Censors.

Dr. Yater Selected.

At last night's session, the annual business meeting, the medical society named Dr. Wallace M. Yater president-elect. Dr. Yater will serve a year on the Executive Board before taking over as president July 1, 1952.

Elected also, to take office this July, were Dr. William Ross Morris, first vice president; Dr. Esther A. Nathanson, second vice president; Dr. William M. Ballinger, retiring president, a member of the Executive Board for a four-year term; Dr. Bernard W. Leonard, member of the Board of Censors, for a three-year term; Dr. Hugh H. Hussey, delegate to the American Medical Association for a two-year term, and Dr. Frederick G. Fishback, alternate delegate to the American Medical Association.

Members of the District Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., were guests at a joint meeting with the District society at the conclusion of the closed sesssion. Problems faced by physicians and druggists were discussed at a panel session.

Medical Society Votes To Admit Negro Doctors

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The District Medical society, the official body of organized medicine here which in the past has barred Negro doctors from membership conducted a referendum among its members recently.

Ballots were sent to 1,38[illegible] voting members asking whether they were willing to admit qualified Negro physicians to membership. The approximate thousand who responded voted seven to three to admit Negroes to membership.

19K

Though there are no pending applications from Negroes for membership in the District body, there have been numerous conferences between officers of the Negro group the Medical-Chirugical society and officials in the white body on the subject of membership. For some time members of the colored medical group have been attending scientific sessions of the District Medical society.

Dr. Leroy Swift Certified

Gynecologists Recognize NCC Director of Student Health

19K

DURHAM, N. C.—Dr. LeRoy R. Swift, acting director of the Student Health Service at North Carolina College, last week became the first Negro medical man in the South to be certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Board membership is limited to the most eminent surgeons in the United States. Less than twelve Negro surgeons are members.

In addition to being certified by the board, Dr. Swift will also have his name listed in the Directory of Medical Specialists.

6-16-51

Dr. Paul Titus, of Pittsburgh, national secretary, notified Dr. Swift that he had succesfully completed the requirements and passed the examinations necessary for membership in the national body.

PLANS FIRST ADMISSION

Dr. Swift's admission to the board was the first of a training program for Negro residents which was initiated here at Lincoln Hospital in 1935.

The program was worked out by Dr. W. C. Davison, dean, Medical School, Duke University, with the cooperation of the Medical Advisory Committee of Lincoln Hospital.

Dr. Swift was the first resident to complete a four-year residency in obstetrics and gynecology at Lincoln Hospital. He began his resident training on July 1, 1937, and completed it on June 30, 1941. He is engaged in private practice in Durham, N. C.

NEW YORK NATIVE

A native of New York City, Dr. Swift attended public schools there. At Howard University he received his B.S. degree and received his medical training at the same institution.

After completing his internship at City Hospital and the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Mo., Dr. Swift was the recipient of a Rosenwald Surgical Fellowship.

Remaining at Lincoln Hospital for four years, Dr. Swift was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship to the University of Michigan, which conferred on him the Master of Public Health degree in 1942. While at Michigan he was inducted into the national honorary society in public health, Delta Omega.

DR. LEROY R. SWIFT
. . . certified gynecologist

19K

Dr. Montague Cobb Named To American Heart Board

19K

Atlantic City—Dr. W. Montague Cobb, a member of the staff of the Medical School of Howard University, and Editor of the Journal of the Medical Association, was elected to the Board of Directors of the American Heart Association at its Convention here this week.

Dr. Louis N. Katz, white, Director of Cardiovascular Research at the Michael Rees Hospital in Chicago, was elected President of the Association, which convened at the Haddon Hall Hotel.

Fri 7-13-51

Dr. Cobb, who is also known for his research and interest in medical statistics concerning Negroes and in opening up opportunities for Negroes for medical training in medical schools and hospitals, was elected to [illegible]. The other District of Columbia representative elected to serve on the Board is Mrs. Alben W. Barkley.

Nashville, Tenn.

D. C. Doctor Challenges Conviction For Abortion

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. William A. Goodloe, widely known physician, is challenging his conviction on charges growing out of an alleged illegal operation on the ground that the Government injected the racial issue into his trial.

The United States Supreme Court was asked last Friday by Goodloe to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals here affirming his conviction on three counts of a four-count indictment.

Goodloe, who has been a practitioner ~~here,~~ was found guilty in District Court of attempting to perform an abortion, conspiring to obstruct justice, and offering a Government witness a bribe not to testify against him.

In his petition for a review and a supporting brief Goodloe contend that it was not proper for the prosecution in the trial of a colored person for an alleged abortion on a white woman, by means of cross examination of colored witnesses, to stress that the complainant was a white woman and otherwise appeal to racial prejudice.

He asserts that this is especially true when the complainant, Miss Gloria Huffman, of Baltimore, appeared and testified and was observed by the jury.

The brief sets out testimony showing that during the cross examination of Bessie White, who was Goodloe's cook, the prosecutor asked her whether she had seen any other girls at the Goodloe home during the past ten year.

When she replied, "Only his guests," the prosecutor explained that "I meant white girls like Miss Huffman."

Again, while cross examining Goodloe, the prosecutor asked whether there had been any conversation with Andrew Gleeson, who allegedly made the arrangements for the illegal operation, about where the girl was coming from. Goodloe replied "none."

"Did you ask him whether or not she was a white girl or a colored girl?" the prosecutor then asked.

"Wait a minute!" exclaimed Ford, who then approached the bench and asked for the withdrawal of a juror and the declaring of a mistrial on the ground that the Government was injecting the race issue in the trial. The prosecutor was Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. McLaughlin.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff, who was presiding, the brief discloses, noted for the record that Goodloe is colored, the complaining witness a white woman, and Capt. Gleeson a white man.

"These are circumstances that the jury would have a right to consider in determining the question whether the jury, it is improper for the judge to question that juror in any manner but should direct the jury the defendant is or is not telling the truth," the breif reveal Judge Holtzoff remarked.

Ford argues that such cross examination was highly improper and prejudicial and was clearly calculated to stress the fact that Miss Huffman was a white woman and Dr. Goodloe colored.

The brief also maintains that when a juror dissents on a poll of the jury, it is improper for the judge to question that juror in any manner but should direct the jury to retire for further deliberations or discharge it.

During the poll of the jury, the clerk called on Clarence Mayo, and he answered, "Not guilty." Judge Holtzoff immediately asked the juror, "What is your verdict?"

The juror answered "Not guilty on the first count, but then we needed it out afterwards." At this point, the brief states, the foreman turned to Mayo and talked to him, but what was said could not be heard by Ford.

Goodloe also contends that it was improper for Judge Holtzoff to allow one of the jurors, who turned out to be the foreman, to take notes during the trial. Ford objected to the taking of notes and moved for a mistrial. Judge Holtzoff denied the motion and refused to admonish the juror.

Ford argues that Judge Holtzoff's ruling on this question is not in accord with a decision of the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Other contentions raised by Goodloe are:

That it was improper for Judge Holtzoff, in his charge to the jury to continually and in detail emphasize the testimony of prosecution witnesses and fail to do so in regard to testimony in his behalf.

That it was error for Judge Holtzoff to deny requests for instructions that the complainant in an abortion case, while not an accompliance, she morally implicates herself in the act and the jury should consider that circumstances as bearing on her credibility.

Goodloe allegedly performed the illegal operation on February 4, 1950, after Gleeson paid him $350. Miss Huffman remained in the Goodloe home for two or three days and Gleeson then took her back to Baltimore. She was taken to Gallinger Hospital here on April 15, 1950, suffering from an incomplete abortion.

A Miss Alice Galusha, white, is alleged to have visited Miss Huffman at her Baltimore apartment several times between April 23. On the latter date she is alleged to have offered to buy Miss Huffman a plane ticket to California and to give her expense money if she would leave immediately and not appear before the grand jury here as a witness against Goodloe.

Baltimore policemen, who were hidden in a closet in Miss Huffman's apartment, arrested Miss Galush. She was jointly indicted with Goodloe for obstructing justice and offering a bribe. After Goodloe's conviction, the charges against her were dropped.

Goodloe was sentenced to prison for twenty months to five years on the abortion charge, eight months to two years on the charge of obstructing justice and a like sentence on the charge of offering Miss Huffman a bribe. The sentence on the charge of obstructing justice is to take effect at the expiration of the sentence of the abortion charge, and the sentence on the bribery charge is to run concurrently with the sentence on the charge of obstructing justice.

Bl,oto-op buy t kapwoshaaa.

14

Kentucky [illegible]

Thurs. 7-5-51

[illegible]

Meharry Honors Surgeons of Yesteryear

Globe Dem. 7-6-51

The Department of Surgery of Hubbard Hospital, Meharry Medical College, unveiled portraits of five outstanding surgeons who had contributed so much of their lives and work to the training of students and residents. The unveiling ceremony took place in the Lobby of Hubbard Hospital under the setting of the oil paintin gof the Meharry brothers. Men honored were Drs. John H. Hale, Professor and Chairman of Department of Surgery who gave 39 years of his life in the service of the institution; Dr. Julius A. McMillan, Professor of Gyneocology, gave 29 years of service to the institution; Dr. Samuel H. Freeman, Professor Orthopedic, Surgery gave 20 years service to institution; Dr. Offutte D. Chambers, Assistant Professor of Urology, gave 22 ytars of service to the institution; and Dr. Wells E. A. Ford, Professor of Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat, gave 26 years of service to the institution.

The ceremony was attended by relatives of the honored men, alumni and firends who had the pleasure of listening to the speaker for the occasion, Dr. Matthew Walker, Chairman of the Department of Surgery, Meharry Medical College. Dr. Walker gave a most enlightening address on the work and lives of the honored men and paid glowing tribute to these great men who had contributed so much to the growth and development of the Department of Surgery of Meharry Medical College. At the completion of the address the five portraits in oil were unveiled. Other aspects of the unveiling ceremony were:

Globe Dem. 7-6-51

Invocation, Rev. D. H. Grisham

The Occasion, C. A. Treherne, M. D., master of ceremoniesh

Remarks, Robert A. Lambert, M. D., chairman, Interim Committee

Presentation of relatives of honored men, Dr. C. A. Treherne

Presentation of artist, Mr. Aaron Douglas, Dr. C. A. Treherne

Benediction, Rev. D. M. Grisham.

Mr. Douglas, an outstanding artist of today, who painted these portraits is affiliated with Fisk university.

The following committees contributed in no small way to the success of the unveiling ceremony:

Portrait Committee: Dr. A. A. Williams, Chm.; Mrs. K. C. Dandridge, Dr. D. L. Brown.

Finance Committee: Drs. G. W. Hilliard, Chm:, Matthew Walker, C. A. Treherne, A. C. Hansen, J. L. B. Forrester.

Ceremony Committee: Drs. C. A. Treherne, Chm.; G. W. Hilliard, A. C. Hansen.

This project was financed by a small group of interested individuals in various parts of the country. Their names and contributions are kept on record.

The ortraits will be permanently placed in the corridor of the SurgicalFloor, Hubbard Hospital.

Negro Medical Students Reach All-Time High

Negro medical students numbered 661 during the school term of 1950-51. This all-time high represents a climb of 311 from the total of 350 in 1938-39.

Advocate

Reporting in the July issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association, Dr. Michael J. Bent, Dean of the School of Medicine at Meharry Medical College, who conducts an annual survey, notes that the figure of 661 is probably slightly higher inasmuch as no figures could be secured from Temple University School of Medicine, where 9 Negro students were reported as enrolled in 1949-50.

Dal. 7-28-51

Of the 661 reported, the largest number, 274, were enrolled at Howard University School of Medicine in Washington. Meharry Medical College in Nashville reported 244, and the total for other schools was 143.

Jackson

It is particularly interesting to note that the University of Arkansas has 3 Negro students in its medical school, and the University of Texas 2.

Among other schools the largest numbers are at Columbia, 9; Indiana University, 8; Boston, Harvard, Michigan and Illinois Universities, 7 each; College of Medical Evangelists, 7; Cornell, Creighton, Kansas, and New York Universities, 6 each.

Other schools with 1 to 4 students are Albany, Buffalo, California, Chicago U., Cincinnati, Colorado, Hahneman, Iowa, Jefferson, Loyola, Marquette, Minnesota, New York Medical College, New York State, Northwestern, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Stanford, St. Louis, Tufts, Vermont, Wayne, Western Reserve, Wisconsin, Woman's College, and Yale.

19k 1951

General

REVIEWING *THE* NEWS

BY WILLIAM GORDON

The State Of The Negro Doctor

The plight of the Negro doctor in American life and the part he is to play in our total economy should be the concern of every individual wishing to protect and preserve our democracy. The same should apply to young Negroes bent on making a career out of medicine while looking after the health of the nation.

The strange part of the situation is that Negroes are not given the opportunity to even be good citizens and most of a certain, they are not given the opportunity to become good professionals in many fields. Medicine is one of those fields where the Negro is still segregated against. This most undemocratic practice of discrimination and segregation not only hurts the race and limits professional and racial growth, but also stifles the development of the country as a whole.

19K

The Association of American Medical Colleges has again clodged the issue of official action on the matter of admission of Negro medical students, it is disclosed in the January issue of he Journal of the National Medical Association.

Despite the organization's talk about helping to protect and preserve the principles of democratic thought and practices in this country, it was not impressed with new Supreme Court decisions or with the admission of Negro students to the medical schools of the University of Arkansas and the University of Texas. Action on the part of these two schools has had very little influence upon the reasoning and thinking of some so-called American leaders who thrive on the patterns and traditions of discrimination.

Memphis, Tenn. World

When asked recently by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the National Medical Association if in light of recent developments the Deans might wish to accelerate their liberal trend with a pronouncement, the reply took the form of previous ones and reaffirmed the traditional position of "non-interference in the admission policies of member colleges."

2-6-51

The whole procedure with the Medical Association and allied groups in reference to the question of admitting Negroes into universities and colleges where they might study medicine, has been one flavored with dodging the question while saying let the schools admit them on their own free will. Such a practice has not been effective. It took the Supreme Court of the United States to rule out the discriminating effects of this most undemocratic practice. The Medical Association is not alone guilty in this situation however. There are still many colleges and schools throughout the country which still fight to preserve the walls of segregation and discrimination in various professions.

While the Armed forces are calling for trained physicians and medical technicians to assist in fighting for the perpetuation of a free world, we still have people who sabotage our whole democratic concept through selfish and prejudice means. The real enemies of America are not always found among the aggressors; they are right here in the U. S. parading beneath the Flag while calling themselves decendents of the first citizens.

SHORTAGE IS FOUND IN NEGRO DOCTORS

One Reason Is Lack of Funds for Their Medical Schools, Fund Committee Is Told

Times

Although one white doctor is available for every 750 white persons the ratio between Negro physicians and the Negro population is one to 3,500, it was brought out yesterday.

19K

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, a member of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, said that of the nation's 176,000 doctors only 4,000, or 2 per cent, are Negroes, although Negroes comprise 8 per cent of the population. Dr. Murray and Dr. C. W. Buggs, chairman of the division of natural science at Dillard University, New Orleans, spoke at a luncheon meeting of the women's committee of the United Negro College Fund. The meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, 1035 Fifth Avenue.

3-15-51

N.Y.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 young men enter the medical profession each year, Dr. Murray said, but only 100 to 200 are Negroes.

Many medical schools, some of them in the South are accepting qualified Negro students, Dr. Murray said. Although most Negro doctors are produced by Negro institutions, he added, there are Negro students in about fifty non-segregated medical schools throughout the nation. These schools, he said, could absorb many more Negroes if they could meet the high academic requirements.

Negro Colleges Crippled

Dr. Buggs attributed the shortage of Negro doctors to the fact that Negro colleges apparently cannot supply enough qualified students. This in turn, he said, was due to the lack of funds for education of Negroes.

Negro colleges, he asserted, must often fill the "gaps left by an inadequate primary, elementary and secondary education. These schools," he added, "are attempting the almost hopeless task of doing in four years the job they should have six or seven years to complete."

Dr. Buggs suggested a broad expansion program for Negro colleges, along the line of "good remedial programs, such as reading and mathematics clinics, more trained teachers, smaller classes and more and better equipment in the science laboratories."

Both Dr. Buggs and Dr. Murray urged support for the United Negro College Fund which, beginning April 3, will campaign for $1,500,000 for thirty-two member colleges. These institutions, all but one located in the South, have 26,000 students. The fund has its headquarters at 22 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Shortage Acute In Negro Doctors

Inquirer

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The shortage of Negro physicians in the United States has become "an acute and dangerous problem," according to Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, president of the Nationad Medical Association which is comprised of the country's Negro medical men and women. Dr. Murray, who is also a member of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, said that while considerable progress had been made in the field, medicine had not recruited enough students.

The overall problem is indicated, the NMA executive said, by the fact that while there is a white physician for approximately every 750 persons in that segment of the population, there is only one Negro doctor for every 3500 members of that racial group. Professionally, while the Negro portion of the population is upward of 9 percent, Negro members of the healing arts are less than 2 percent of the national whole.

150 NEW STUDENTS YEARLY

19K

The National Medical Association's statement, made in support of the 1951 effort of the Negro College Fund, pointed out that Negro physicians in the country now totaled 4000, while white doctors numbered 176,000. Much of this discrepancy, the NMA held, results from the small number of Negroes who enter medical schools each year. Of the approximately 5000 students entering medical schools annually, less than 150 are Negroes.

3-18-51

The urgency of the problem, as seen by Negro leaders, is also aggravated by the fact that of the restricted number of Negro physicians practicing, a large portion concentrate in metropolitan areas. More than half of the 4000 Negro physicians listed by the NMA live in the 15 largest cities.

Philadelphia Pa.

This condition leaves the major portion of the Negro population, which still lives in the South, almost wholly without medical care. Hospitals in that area refuse Negro patients when the few beds assigned in segregated sections are full and under no circumstances are Negro physicians allowed to use operating facilities.

HIGH MORTALITY RATE

The results include a high mortality rate among juveniles, practically no activities aimed toward arresting and curing tuberculosis and a total absence of therapy correctional in nature for long bones. Negro children often die of diseases which are usually looked upon as being little more than peculiar to certain ages, and prenatal care for women of that racial group in non-metropolitan areas is not available.

The shortage in Negro physicians is attributable to two major causes, NMA executives believe. These include the quota system, which white medical schools have rigidly enforced against Negro students, and the small number of Negro applicants who have been able to meet the requirements of the most desirable schools in that field.

As regards the quota system, a number of States, foremost among which is New York, are banning the use of applications which designate race or religion. The submission of a photograph, which has been used effectively against Negro applicants, is also being restricted in some Northern areas.

BETTER PROGRAM URGED

The National Medical Association joined with the leadership of the Negro College Fund, however, in admitting that the number of Negro applicants who could be accepted in most of the country's medical schools would probably increase if the breadth of the instruction they receive at the college level could be widened. Most of the Negro physicians now practicing are not only graduates of Negro medical schools, but also attended colleges managed by that group.

A fundamental lack, NMA executives believe, is that most of the Negro colleges in the South have not been financially able to establish the type of general program which would equip their graduates to compete for the restricted medical opportunities available to all students, regardless of racial or religious identifications. An appreciably high degree of failures has been recorded as a result of educational weakness traceable to college and high school, it was pointed out.

SUPPORTS 32 SCHOOLS

The Negro College Fund, which supports 32 private institutions, will seek $1,500,000 this year. The annual effort begins April 3, with quotas having been set for various sections of the country. The organizations included in the fund have a total of 26,000 students.

The 1951 quota will be used to meet current operations. No portion of the annual appeal is appropriated to capital structures. However, fund members have set a long-range objective of $25,000,000 which will be used to revise basic structures and programs in order to produce a higher caliber of graduates generally. An initial gift of $5,000,000 toward this program has been made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Hit Shortage Of Negro MDs

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.
Date 3-24-51

Only 4,000 of the 176,000 doctors in the U. S. are Negroes, although 8 per cent of the population is Negro, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, told members of the women's committee of the United Negro College Fund Wednesday. In other words, there is one white doctor to every 750 white persons while there is only one Negro doctor to every 3,500 Negroes.

Dr. Murray and Dr. C. W. Buggs, chairman of the division of natural science at Dillard University, New Orleans, addressed the group in a luncheon meeting held in the home of Mrs. Hall Park McCullough, 1035 Fifth Ave.

Dr. Buggs attributed the shortage of Negro doctors to the fact that Negro colleges apparently cannot supply enough qualified students. This in turn, he said, was due to the lack of funds for education of Negroes.

Negro colleges, he declared, must often fill the "gaps left by an inadequate primary, elementary and secondary education. These schools," he added, "are attempting the almost hopeless task of doing in four years the job they should have six or seven years to complete."

Dr. Buggs suggested a broad expansion program for Negro colleges, along the line of "good remedial programs, such as reading and mathematics clinics, more trained teachers, smaller classes and more and better equipment in the science laboratories.

Both Dr. Buggs and Dr. Murray urged support for the United Negro College Fund which, beginning April 3, will campaign for $1,500,000 for 32 member colleges. These institutions, all but one located in the South, have 26,000 students.

Named To American College Of Physicians

Argus, Fri. 4-13-51 St. Louis, Mo.

19K

FIVE NEGRO DOCTORS were made Fellows of The American College of Physicians when that body held its 32d annual convention in St. Louis this week. Two of these men are St. Louis doctors. The physicians who were made are shown here, at the Argus office from left to right: Dr. A. B. Henderson of Detroit, Mich.; Dr W. A. Younge, Dr. H. J. Erwin, both of St. Louis; Dr. Gerald Spencer of New York City and Dr. John B. Johnson, professor of medicine, Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Negro M.D.'s income up sharply since 1945

Journal
Date 4-7-51

WASHINGTON — Average Negro physician had a gross income in 1940 of $6,135. In 1945 this climbed to $10,267; in 1948, it is estimated, it had reached $14,000.

These and other figures characterizing the economics of the Negro physician general are contained in an article in the March issue of the Journal of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Paul B. Cornely, of Howard university and Freedmen's hospital, presents statistical results and detailed analysis of data obtained on questionnaires sent in to the Division of Public Health and Preventive Medicine at Howard by a sample of 417 Negro physicians. The physicians, 10 per cent of the total number of Negro doctors, are located in 34 states and the District of Columbia, the greater number, 252, in the South.

Some 40 percent of Negro physicians have practiced in two or more communities and one out of 10 has practiced in three or more, the article stated.

Summarizing the data Dr. Cornely draws a composite picture of the average Negro physician practicing in 1945:

He was a private practitioner with no income other than his practice. He had an office alone or with a dentist, of three to six rooms located in his home or an office building. Office equipment costing less than $5,000, usually included a diathermy, infra-ray. His ultra-violet lamp but no X-ray. His office staff consisted of one individual—secretary, receptionist and general helper combined.

He spent 7 hours daily in his office, saw 155 patients per week in office, home and hospital. He had a gross income of $10,267, but collected only 80 percent of this, and spent less than 40 percent to maintain his practice. He owned his home for which he paid from $5,000 to $10,000, had $25,000 in insurance.

Comparing data on Negro and White physicians, Dr. Cornely offers several conclusions: the average gross income of the Negro physician is apt to be lower than that of white practitioners by 25 to 30 percent; the patient load carried by the average Negro physician may be larger than that handled by white doctors.

19K

Atlanta Negro Gets Honor

Constitution

19K

Dr. Charles D. Watts, a native of Atlanta, has become the first Negro medical man in North Carolina to be certified by the American Board of Surgery. Board membership is limited to the most outstanding surgeons in the United States.

Thurs. 1-11-51

Dr. Watts, son of Mrs. Ida H. Watts, of 416 Fraser St., S. E., attended Atlanta public schools and Morehouse College. He received his medical training at Howard University School of Medicine in Washington, D. C. He interned at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, and served as assistant resident and then resident in surgery at Freedmen's.

Atlanta Ga.

After serving in 1949-50 as full-time instructor in surgery at Howard University, he went to Durham, N. C., where he now is associated with the Lincoln Hospital and is attached to the Student Health Services at North Carolina College. He is the first ABS member who received all of his training in Negro institutions.

Negro Doctor To Serve Area In Polk County

Constitution

19K

Wed. 7-4-51

ROCKMART, July 3 — Polk County now has a Negro doctor to serve Cedartown, Rockmart, Aragon and surrounding communities. Dr. Reuben Nichols, former resident in surgery at the Veterans Hospital in Tuskegee, Ala., has set up offices in Cedartown this week after having been granted a deferment from service by the National Selective Service Board.

Atlanta Ga.

Dr. Nichols is a graduate of Harvard Medical School and served his internship at the Homer G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri.

It is estimated that there are some 12,000 Negroes in this area.

Daily World Sun. 6-3-51 Atlanta Ga.

19K

19K Ga.

TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE — Dr. Thomas Heath Slater (right) is shown above being congratulated by John Wesley Dobbs, who was toastmaster at the recent banquet in Dr. Slater's honor. An Atlanta physician since 1890, Dr. Dobbs won many friends and admirers during his long practice and was feted by them with the mammoth testimonial dinner. An honorarium of over three thousand dollars was raised by the committee. Harold Thomas, committee secretary, is at left.

Consultant U. S. Public Health

World 10-7-51

19 K Ga.

DR. W. A. MASON

Georgia's top public health authority will assist in the evaluation of Monroe High School, Albany on October 8-10. Dr. W. A Mason, Director, Office of Health Education for Negroes, Georgia Department of Public Health and Consultant, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. will evaluate the health program at the Albany high school.

Dr. Mason has been instrumental in improving the health program for Negroes in the state of Georgia. He has done outstanding work in the control of Venereal Diseases especially during World War II. He holds the M. D. Degree from Meharry Medical College and the M. P. H. from Yale School of Medicine. He has done further study at the University of Maryland and Vanderbilt University.

Atlanta Ga.

Granddaughter Of Virginia Woman Banker Gets Coveted Medical Post

Defender. Sat. 1-6-51

DR. MAGGIE L. WALKER, recently named resident physician at Children's Memorial Hospital, 707 W. Fullerton st., examines a tot in her office at 2949 W. Walnut st. Dr. Walker will take her new post Jan. 2, specializing in pediatrics.—Beatty photo.

Dr. Maggie L. Walker, 2949 W. Walnut st., prominent West Side physician, will enter Children's Memorial Hospital, 707 W. Fullerton st., as a resident physician, Jan. 2, for one year.

During this period, she will secure requirements which will enable her to take the Illinois state board in pediatrics.

Dr. Walker has a very substantial educational background. She graduated from Virginia Union University in 1937, and from the University of Michigan Medical School in 1941.

She began her interneship at Provident Hospital in 1941 and for a year, beginning in 1942, she was the resident physician in pediatrics at that institution.

With U. S. Health Dep't

From 1943 until 1946, Dr. Walker was connected with the U. S. Service in Birmingham, Ala., and since that time she has been engaged in private practice and has a position with the Chicago Health department.

The well known West Side physician is the granddaughter of the late Maggie L. Walker, founder of a bank in Richmond, Va. She is also the wife of Dr. John W. Lewis, 2800 W Madison st., and they have a son, John, Jr.

Active Civic Worker

Dr. Walker is a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and is very active in civic affairs. Her recent appointment to the Children's Memorial Hospital staff will automatically forego this activity for a year, however.

She is a member of the Chicago Urban League Board, member of the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination and a member of the Wendell Phillips Day Nursery.

Dr. Calloway Dons Uniform

Defender Sat. 3-3-51

Dr. Nathan Calloway, one of the highest ranking Negro professors in a northern medical college, recently reported to the army for service at the Percy Jones Hospital in Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Calloway is now on military leave of absence from his post as an assistant professor of medicine at the Medical College of the University of Illinois here in Chicago.

In the army he is Maj. Calloway, assistant chief of medicine at Percy Jones Hospital. During World War II he gained national recognition for his experiments in fatigue with GI's.

Dr. Calloway Vacates U. of Ill. Post for Army

Afro American

CHICAGO (ANP) — Dr. Nathan Calloway, one of the highest ranking professors of his race in a Northern medical college, recently reported to the Army for service at the Percy Jones Hospital in Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Nathan Calloway Reports To The Army

Daily World

19K

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Dr. Nathan Calloway, one of the highest ranking Negro professors in a northern medical college, recently reported to the army for service at the Percy Jones hospital in Battle Creek, Mich. Wed. 2-28-51

Dr. Calloway is now on military leave of absence from his post as an assistant professor of medicine at the Medical college of the University of Illinois here in Chicago.

In the army he is Maj. Calloway, assistant chief of medicine at Percy Jones hospital. During World War II he gained national recognition for his experiments in fatigue with GI's. Atlanta, Ga.

At Illinois, Dr. Calloway was in charge of all medical instruction of dental students. He also was making a special study of the relationship of the steroids of the adrenal gland to heart failure.

Unlike most students, Dr. Calloway already had earned his Ph.D before completing requirements for his medical degree. He received his Ph.D in 1933 in chemistry from Iowa State. He did not earn his M. D until 1943 from the University of Illinois

He earned the latter degree in one year, thanks to a number of subjects he already had taken before returning to school.

Dr. Calloway taught chemistry at Tuskegee institute 1933-36. He was a member of the faculty at the University of Chicago School of Medicine, 1940-42. He then attended medical school at Illinois.

Prominent Dr. Called To Service From Col. Post

Dr. N. O. Calloway, Chicago South Side physician and assistant Professor of Medicine at the University of Illinois has been called to active duty in the Army. Dr. Calloway was a first Lieutenant in the Army in World War II.

Dr. Calloway is now a Major in the Medical Corps. He is stationed at Percy Jones General Hospital at Battle Creek, Michigan. He is assistant Chief of Medicine, a position never before held by a Negro in the U. S. Army.

19K

Dr. Calloway graduated from the University of Illinois in 1943 and in the seven years since has been certified specialist in Internal Medicine, appointed assistant Professor in Medicine at his Alma Mater, directed research projects for the office of Scientific Research and development, the Navy and the United States Public Health Service.

He has been Medical Director of Provident Hospital, served on the board of Directors of the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago and Cook County, Board of Directors of the Chicago Council against Racial discrimination, The Chicago Commission on Human Relations and other civic groups. Atlanta

Dr. Calloway was foreman of the Coroners Jury in 1950, that recommended that landowners whose negligence resulted in death from fires be held for manslaughter, and so returned a verdict.

Chicago Physician Holds High Army Post

Afro American Sat. 6-2-51

CHICAGO—Dr. N. O. Calloway, South Side physician and assistant professor of medicine at the University of Illinois, has been called to active duty in the Army. Dr. Calloway was a first Lieutenant during World War II.

Dr. Calloway is now a major in the Medical Corps. He is stationed at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. He is assistant chief of medicine, a position never before held by a colored person in the U.S. Army.

U. G. Daily To Leave October 1

Defender

Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey of Chicago, former chief of and now consultant to the surgical department of Provident hospital, has been selected by the U. S. State Department to tour Pakistan for three months, holding clinics and giving lectures to medical students. He plans to leave the country Oct. 1.

Dr. Dailey who has had a long and distinguished career, is an assistant editor on the Journal of International College of Surgeons, and a fellow of both the International and American College of Surgeons.

For a number of years, the noted surgeon taught anatomy at Northwestern university, after his graduation there. Post-graduate study took him to Berlin, Paris and Vienna.

He has practiced surgery in Chicago for 40 years and has made important contributions to medical literature for 35 years.

Surgeons' Fellow

Defender

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Philip C. Williams, prominent obstetrician and gynecologist of Chicago, was made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons at its 37th convocation.

Dr. Dailey Has Broad Background As Surgeon

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey, who will leave New York for Pakistan October 7, has a broad background as a teacher and surgeon.

While in Pakistan, he will give lecture and hold clinics in surgery at Karachi, Lahore, and Decca, medical centers in that country.

The assignment under an exhange agreement between the State Department of the United States and the Pakistan government begins October 15.

Well known to hundreds of students and young physicians and a contributor to medical research and literature, Dr. Dailey is the acknowledged dean of Negro surgeons as well as one of the country's leading medical authorities.

Dr. Dailey took part in the founding and development of teaching clinics throughout the south, among which are the famed John Andrew Clinic at Tuskegee Institute and the Florida A and M college clinic at Tallahassee.

He recently was the first Negro to address an international body of surgeons. He read a paper on the "Treatment of Thryotoxicosis With Special Reference to Thiouracil" before the Fifth Assembly of the International College of Surgeons at Lima, Peru in 1946.

The youngest member of the 1906 graduating class of Northwestern University Medical School, Dr Dailey was appointed the next year ambulance surgeon for the Chicago Department of Health where he remained for three years.

Dailey served as surgical assistant to Dr. George Cleveland Hall during his internship at Provident hospital and later became assistant to Daniel Hale Williams whom he assisted not only in operations but also in the preparation of numerous articles and lectures. To the present day, he has been associated with Provident.

In 1926, he established the Dailey Hospital and Sanitarium of which he was surgeon-in-chief for six years.

He then was appointed one of the Senior attending surgeons at Provident hospital in 1932, and is now senior consulting surgeon and head of resident training program at that institution.

DR. DAILEY TO PAKISTAN

NEW YORK—Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey, well known Chicago surgeon, left New York by plane on Oct. 7, for Pakistan where he will give lectures and clinics in surgery at the three medical centers of that country. The assignment, under an exchange agreement between the State Department of the U.S.A. and the Pakistan government begins Oct. 16.

Pakistan Welcomes Dr. Ulysses Dailey, Surgeon From U.S.

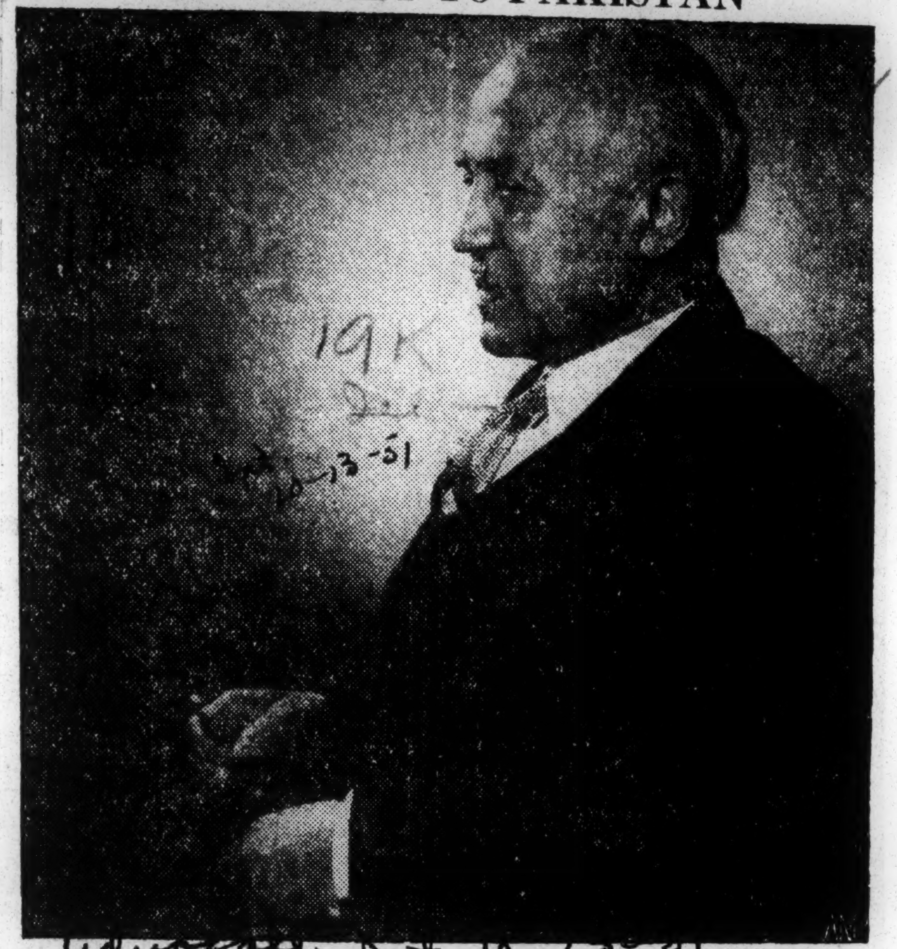
Afro-American

KARACHI, Pakistan (ANP) — Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey of Chicago, one of the leading surgeons in the United States, arrived here two weeks ago and has been accepted by Pakastinian professionals and people of all circles with open arms.

Dr. Dailey, whose trip has been arranged as one of the intercultural exchange programs sponsored by the United States, will be here for three months. He is lecturing at the local medical colleges and hospitals. After a month at Karachi, he will visit Lahore, Dacca and other medical centers.

Senior consulting surgeon and head of resident training at Provident Hospital in Chicago, Dr. Dailey brought to Pakistan for his tour a series of moving picture films and slides showing medical education and surgical techniques as practiced in the United States.

DR. DAILEY TO PAKISTAN



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10-13-51

Advocate Dat 10-13-51

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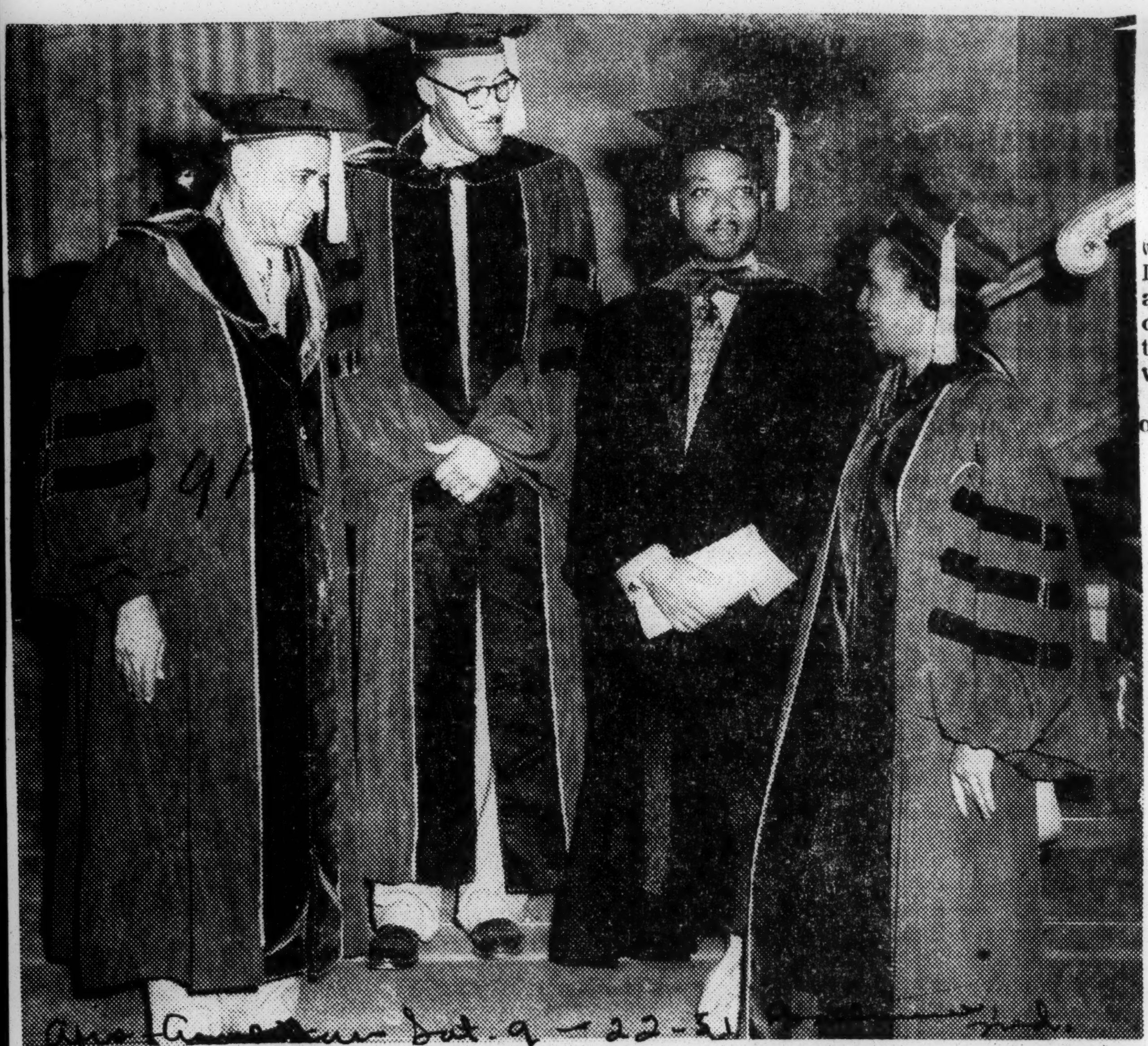

Afro-American Sat. 9-22-51

FOUR OF FIVE EMINENT surgeons recently admitted into the International College of Surgeons as certified fellows are, left to right, Dr. James L. Wilson, New York; Dr. William F. Goins, Detroit; Dr. Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck, Chicago, and Dr. Helen Dickens of Philadelphia.

Dr. Helen Dickens Becomes Member Of College Of Surgeons

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Helen Dickens of Philadelphia last week became the first Negro woman to be selected as a certified fellow of the International College of Surgeons.

Dr. Dickens was among five outstanding Negro surgeons made certified fellows at the annual four-day convention of the body which met at the Palmer House here.

Tues. 9-25-51

The four others inducted into the college were: Dr. James L. Wilson, New York, fellow of the American college of Surgeons and visiting surgeon at the Montefiore and Harlem hospitals.

Dr. James Allison, Chicago, staff surgeon at Provident hospital.

Dr. Williams F. Goins, Detroit, an instructor in surgery at Wayne university and senior obsterician at Herman Kiefer hospital.

Dr. Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck, Chicago, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, diplomat of the American Board of Surgeons, and member of the Cook County Physicians association, and chairman of the Department of Surgery at Provident hospital.

The five new fellows bring the total number of Negroes admitted by the International College of Surgeons to 35; there are 12 Negroes in the American College of Surgeons.

Woman Among Medics Certified By College

Five outstanding Negro surgeons were made certified fellows of the International College of Surgeons at the close of the annual four-day convention of the body meeting at the Palmer House in Chicago last week.

Dr. Helen Dickens of Philadel- obstetrics and gynecology at Mercy and Douglas hospital is the first woman of her race to receive this high honor.

She served her internship at Provident hospital in Chicago. She is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

The four others inducted into the college were: Dr. James Allison, Chicago, staff surgeon at Provident hospital.

Defender

Dr. James L. Wilson, New York, fellow of the American college of Surgeons and visiting surgeon at the Montefiore and Harlem hospitals.

Sat 9-22-51

Dr. William F. Goins, Detroit is an instructor in surgery at Wayne university and senior obstetrician at Herman Kiefer hospital.

Dr. Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck, Chicago is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, diplomate of the American Board of Surgeons, member of the Cook County Physicians association and the National Medical association, clinical instructor at Mt. Sinai hospital, and chairman of the Department of Surgery at Provident hospital.

This brings the total number of Negroes admitted by the International body to 35. There are 12 Negroes in the American College of Surgeons.

More than 2,200 surgeons from Canada and the United States and many foreign countries were in attendance at the convention.

Speaker at the brilliant pageant of the convocation ceremonies at the Civic Opera house where more than 500 were awarded fellowships was Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Noted among those in attendance at the sessions in the Palmer house were Dr. Clyde Phillips, Freedmens, hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Matthew Walker, professor of surgery at Meharry college, Nashville; Drs. Garnet T. Ice and Dorothy Brown resident surgeons at Meharry; Dr. Remus Robinson, Detroit, and Dr. L. C. Edwards resident in surgery at Provident hospital, Chicago.

The 1952 convention of the college will be held in Madrid, Spain.

First Negro Woman Named To Society

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Helen Dickens of Philadelphia last week became the first Negro woman to be selected as a certified fellow of the International College of Surgeons.

1951

Dr. Dickens was among five outstanding Negro surgeons made certified fellows at the annual four-day convention of the body which met at the Palmer House here.

The four others inducted into the college were: Dr. James L. Wilson, New York, fellow of the American college of Surgeons and visiting suregon at the Montefiore and Harlem hospitals.

Call

Dr. James Allison, Chicago, staff surgeon at Provident hospital.

Dr. William F. Goins, Detroit, an instructor at Wayne university and senior obstetrician at Herman Kiefer hospital.

Fri 9-28-51

Dr. Ellsworth E. Hasbrouck, Chicago, a fellow of the American college of Surgeons, diplomat of the American Board of Surgeons, and member of the Cook County Physicians association, and chairman of the Department of Surgery at Provident hospital.

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The five men fellows bring the total number of Negroes admitted by the International College of Surgeons to 35; there are 12 Negroes in the American college of Surgeons.

Among the 2,200 surgeons in attendance at the sessions in the Palmer House were:

Dr. Clyde Phillips, Freedmens hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Matthew Walker, professor of surgery at Meharry Medical college, Nashville; Drs. Gernet T. Ice and Dorothy Brown, resident surgeons at Meharry; Dr. Remus Robinson, Detroit; and Dr. L. C. Edwards, resident in surgery at Provident hospital at Chicago.

Madrid, Spain, has been selected as the site of the 1952 convention of the college.

University in Italy Honors 3 Surgeons

Afro-American Sat. 5-26-51

14K

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS. — Three famous American surgeons, arriving here May 9 from Florence, Italy, where they attended by special invitation the meeting of the Italian chapter of Surgeons, reported that the Italian conclave set a precedent in race relations.

The three men are: Dr. Rivers Frederick, New Orleans, consultant in surgery at Flint-Goodrich and generally referred to as the "dean of surgeons;" Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey, Chicago, consultant in surgery at Provident Hospital and Dr. M. Russell Nelson, NYC, assistant professor of gynecology at New York Medical College and Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital.

Precedent Set

The precedent was set when Dr. Frederick was given an honorary degree by the University of Florence—the first time a European university has so honored an American colored man.

In Paris, the three medical men were the guests of French surgeons and between visits to various hospitals in the city, were royally entertained at banquets and luncheons

Next year they already have been invited to Spain to attend the Spanish meeting of the International College of Surgeons, and will present papers during the meeting.

Audience With Pope

"We had a private audience with the Pope at the Vatican when we were in Rome," Dr. Fredericks said in an AFRO interview. "He gave us his blessings."

Both Dr. Dailey and Dr. Nelson agreed that throughout the meeting the atmosphere was most cordial, and the exchange of views by some of the finest surgeons in the world gave a tremendous boost to international good will.

The surgeons arrived in Florence by air on April 30, and were slated to leave by air for the USA on May 13. In addition to Florence, they also visited Pisa, Milan and Rome.

Dr. Nelson is the son of Mrs. Lucy T. Nelson, 594 Haverford Road, Haverford, Pa. His office is at 61st and Park Ave., NYC. A member of the American College of Surgeons, his field is gynecology.

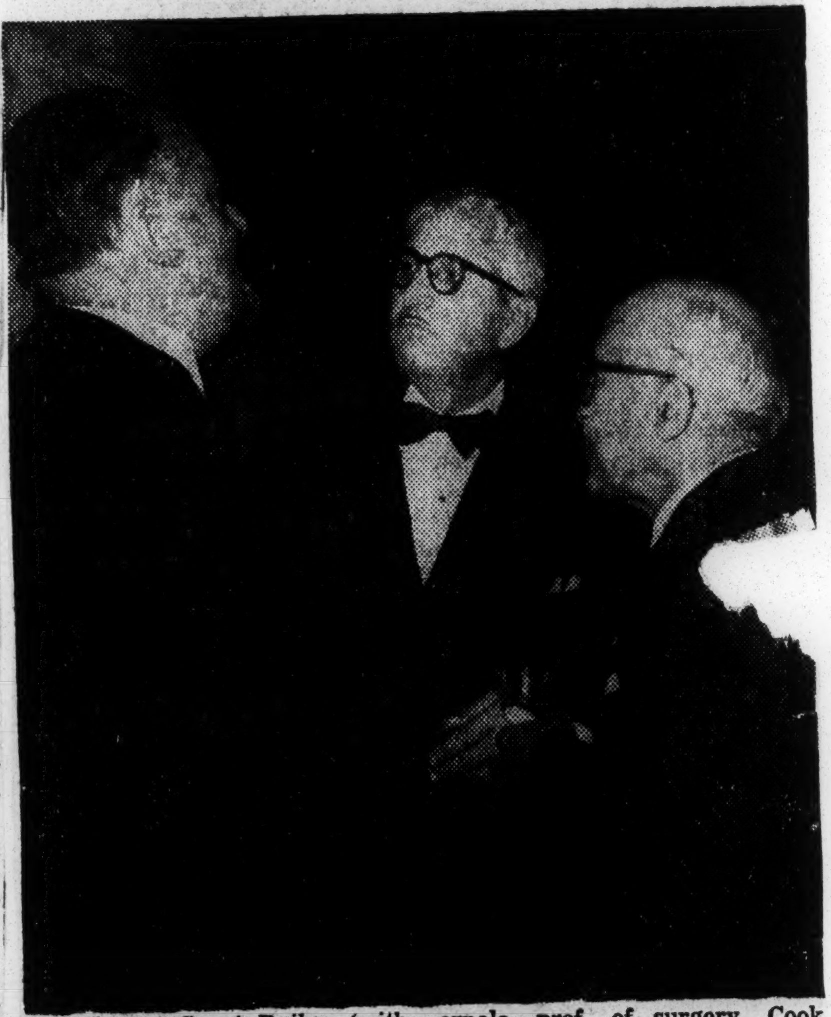
Dr. Dailey, also a member of the American College of Surgeons, is on the editorial board of the "Journal of the International College of Surgeons."

Color Presents

Dr. Frederick, even after practicing surgery for more than 50 years, is not a member of the American College of Surgeons, because, it is agreed, he practices in a state where his color causes him to be denied this honor.

All three stated that they found the trip very stimulating, as well as instructive — and are already looking forward to their visit to Spain in 1952.

When Famous Surgeons Get Together



Dr. Ulysses Grant Dailey (with glass) exchange views with two other outstanding surgeons—one Italian, the other American. Left to right: Dr. Tesio, prof. of surgery, U. of Florence: Dr. Governale, prof. of surgery, Cook County Hospital, Chicago; and Dr. Dailey. The occasion was a banquet for the International College of Surgeons

19k 1951

Kentucky

Integration Advances On The Medical Front

THE ancient and troublesome mode of race relations in the United States, and particularly in the South, continues to prevail here and there to an outstanding degree, but that must not be allowed to obscure the fact that they are being forced to give way to the widening of a more liberal thought, especially in the southern region.

Journal and Guide

As to the South, it is perfectly safe to say this section, in its bi-racial complexities, is making notable headway; or it might be said that in this matter, the area is in a progressive remaking.

Sat. 10-20-51

No well-informed source will deny that integration goes ahead in Dixie, even if subbornly and slowly, and admittedly not in keeping with the pace dictated by morality, Christianity and democracy.

Norfolk

In this connection it is well to note some recent observations made by Dr. W. MONTAGUE COBB, editor of the National Medical Association Journal and professor of anatomy at Howard University Medical School, who in an article entitled "The Future of Negro Medical Organizations" points to marked advances in racial integration in the medical field.

Specifically, Dr. COBB notes, optimistically, that the Negro Health Week, originated in 1915, along with the Office of Negro Health Work has been abolished by the Federal Security Administration "in keeping with the trend toward integration of all programs for the advancement of the people in the fundamentals of health education."

Dr. COBB further observes that in 1951 the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses disbanded, after 42 years, because "the chief elements of its goal had been achieved;" that the JOHN A. ANDREW Medical Society at Tuskegee at its annual clinic last April elected a white president, and that Negro internes are being more generally accepted in non-Negro institutions.

In addition, notable examples of the trend toward integration in the medical world are being furnished by Virginia. For instance, Dr. C. LYDON HARRELL, a prominent Norfolk physician, and until lately president of the Medical Society of Virginia, continues to advocate outspokenly the admission of qualified Negro doctors to the society; an objective which should be achieved within the not too distant future.

Further proof that the walls of segregation are not invulnerable in this state is seen in the fact that only a few days ago a Negro was elected president of his class in the School of Therapy at the Medical College of Virginia, in which there are 44 students enrolled, with only two being members of his own race, including himself.

In the present maze of racial and social reverberations, perhaps all of us would be provided a tonic by simply noting many of the outstanding advances in human relations that are being manifested daily and weekly throughout the country, and most significantly in the South.

Ky. Medics Drop Bars

Afro-American

Delete 'White Only' Clause From Charter

Sat. 10-13-51

Baltimore

LOUSIVILLE, Ky. — (ANP — Colored doctors now are eligible for membership in ~~the Kentucky~~ Ky. State Medical Association. At the meeting of the association's House of Delegates, the medics voted unanimously to change its by-laws to make such action possible.

The KSMA amended its constitution to:

1. Delete the word "white" from requirements for active members; and 2. to charter a State-wide colored medical society for physicians who are not members of any county medical society. The latter organization is deemed necessary to insure the admission of colored doctors to the State body which is an affiliate of the American Medical Association.

In Kentucky to become a member of the State society, a physician must first belong to a county society. Despite the change in the constitution, local county groups do not have to accept all doctors as members.

County Barriers Removed

If ~~a doctor finds it impossible~~ to gain membership in his county society, then he could join the special State-wide colored group. Thus colored persons may become members of the state association either through a county society or the special colored group.

10-13-51

According to Dr. Bruce Underwood, secretary of the KSMA, the first step in putting the House of Delegates' rules changes into action would be that of the KSMA council's chartering the State-wide society. The council is the KSMA governing body between meetings.

This action probably will not be taken until its next meeting about a month afrom now in early November. One factor not provided for in the delegates' action was the question of social events. An unnamed office said this will be worked out "ina a fair and equitable manner" by the council.

19k 1951

Kentucky

WhiteMedicsVote toChangeBy-L'ws of Constitution

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Negroes now are eligible for membership in the all-white Kentucky State Medical association.

At the meeting of the association's house of delegates, the white medics voted unanimously to change its by-laws to make such action possible The KSMA amended its constitution to:

Word

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2. To charter a state-wide Negro medical society for physicians who are not members of any county medical society.

10-7-51

The latter organization is deemed necessary to insure the admission of Negroes to the state body which is an affiliate of the American Medical Association..

In Kentucky to become a member of the state society, a physician must first belong to a county society. Despite the change in the constitution, local county groups do not have to accept Negro members.

If a Negro doctor finds it impossible to gain membership in his county society, then he could join the special state-wide Negro group. Thus Negroes may become members of the state association either thru a county society or the special Negro group.

According to Dr. Brue Underwood, secretary of the KSMA, the first step in putting the house of delegates' rules changes into action would be that of the KSMA council's chartering the state-wide society. The council is the KSMA governing body between meetings.

This action probably will not be taken until its next meeting about a month from now in early November.

One factor not provided for in the delegates' action was the question of social events. An unnamed office said this will be worked out "in a fair and equitable manner" by the council.

Total membership of the KSMA is about 2,000. There are an estimated 70 Negro doctors in the state of Kentucky. They belong to the Blue Grass State Medical association. affiliated with the National Medical association

The rules change in Kentucky comes on the heel of an article in the current Journal of the National Medical Association which declares that "there are definite trends toward integration in medical matters.

The Journal article cited as progressive steps, the discussing of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the abolishing of the jimcrow office of Negro health work in the Federal Security administration, and the opening of more medical schools to Negroes.

10-7-51

It als pointed out the election of a white physician as president-elect of the John A. Andrew Clinical society at Tuskegee.

Ketucky Medics Open Door To Negro Members

Advocate

Jet. 10-13-51

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8 — Negroes now are eligible for membership in the all-white Kentucky State Medical Association.

At the meeting of the Association's house of delegates, the white medics voted unanimously to change its by-laws to make such action possible. The KSNA amended its constitution to:

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Advocate

If a Negro doctor finds it impossible to gain membership in his county society, then he could join the special state-wide Negro group. Thus Negroes may become members of the state association either through a county society or the special Negro group.

According to Dr. Brue Underwood, secretary of the KSMA, the first step in putting the house of delegates' rules changes into action would be that of the KSMA council's chartering the state-wide society. The council is the KSMA governing body between meetings.

10-13-51

Progress of Doctors in Kentucky Recalled

Afro-American

Jet. 10-20-51 Baltimore, Md.

School, Medic Society Drop Bars; Dr. Lattimore Sees Grand Future

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP)—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Kentucky Medical Society and its recent approval of colored persons for membership has caused many persons here to recall the achievements of colored doctors over the years in medicine in Kentucky.

A pioneer organization of colored medicine was the Blue Grass Medical Association which was formed in 1899. The Red Cross Hospital was started in 1907. Preceding these institutions was the short-lived Louisville National Medical College, established in 1890. Although its graduates were able to pass State board examinations, the college closed 10 years later.

In the 1920's, the Louisville Health Department employed its first colored public school nurse. Also in that year colored physicians were placed in charge of colored patients at the three State mental hospitals, and another was sent to Lexington Hospital.

Health Center Set Up

The year of 1937 saw the Louisville Health Department set up a preventive health center. Four years later, this was reorganized as the Central Louisville Health Center. It now has five doctors on its staff, two part-time dentists, 13 nurses, five clerks, and a technician.

One of 22 doctors in the city and one of three who have practiced more than 50 years, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, 75, former president of the National Medical Association, has grown up with medicine in the State. The Meharry School graduate and a classmate, the late Dr. H. B. Beck, came here around the turn of the century.

Dr. Lattimore has come a long way since then. He is head of the clinic which bears his name; a trustee of the AME Church; a member of the Uban League, the Masons, Elks, and NAACP, and is on the Governor's Committee on Functions and Resources, and on the board of the John Adnres Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Lattimore said "There is a grand future in the medical profession in Kentucky, and I am proud of the small share I have had in paving the way—conditions now are exceedingly inviting."

Other pioneer doctors in Louisville include: Dr. James H. Fitzbutler, born in Canada and educated in Michigan, who became the first colored doctor in the state: Dr. E. S. Porter, a Connecticut native educated in New York and who followed Dr. Fitzbutler.

Admittance Of Negro Doctors To KMS Recalls Other Achievements Of Medics

LOUISVILLE. — (ANP) — The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Kentucky Medical Society and its recent approval of Negroes for membership has caused many persons here to recall the achievements of colored doctors over the years in medicine in Kentucky.

Call

A pioneer organization of colored medicine was the Blue Grass Medical Association which was formed in 1899. The Red Cross Hospital was started in 1907.

Preceding these institutions of Negro medicine was the short-lived Louisville National Medical college, established in 1890. Although its graduates were able to pass state board examinations and showed aptitude in post-graduate studies at Northern institutions the college closed 10 years later.

10-26-51

In the 1920's, the Louisville Health Department employed its first Negro public school nurse. Also in that year colored physicians were placed in charge of Negro patients at the three state mental hospitals, and another was sent to Lexington hospital.

The year of 1937 saw the Louisville Health Department set up a Negro preventive health center. Four years later, this was reorganized as the Central Louisville Health Center. It now has five doctors on its staff, two part-time dentists, 13 nurses, five clerks, and a technician.

Owing to the Kentucky Blue Law which banned Negro and white students from attending the same classroom, colored medical students were not accepted at any state or city medical school. It was not until this year that the University of Kentucky accepted its first colored medical student.

One of 22 doctors in the city and one of three who have practiced more than 50 years, Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, 75, former president of the National Medical Association, has grown up with Negro medicine in the state.

The Meharry School graduate and a classmate, the late Dr. H. B. Beck, came to Louisville around the turn of the century, and formed a partnership.

Dr. Lattimore has come a long way since then. He is head of the clinic which bears his name; a trustee of the AME church; a member of the Urban League, the Masons, the Elks, and the NAACP.

Besides the above, he is on the governor's Committee on Functions and Resources, and on the board of the John Andrew Clinical Society at Tuskegee Institute.

Moreover, Dr. Lattimore has held many offices in various medical societies. Of future prospects for Negro doctors in Kentucky, Dr. Lattimore said:

"There is a grand future for the young Negro in the medical profession in Kentucky, and I am proud of the small share I have had in paving the way—conditions now are exceedingly inviting."

Other pioneer doctors in Louisville include:

Dr. James H. Fitzbutler, born in Canada and educated in Michigan, who came to Louisville and became the first colored doctor in the state; Dr. E. S. Porter, a Connecticut native educated in New York and who followed Dr. Fitzbutler.

19k 1951

Louisiana

Dr. Frederick Cited By Italian Medics

ROME, Italy — The Italian Surgical society last week conferred an honorary degree of medicine on Dr. Rivers Frederick, eminent surgeon, and president of the Louisiana Life Insurance Co. He is the first Negro ever to be so honored by the society.

Dr. Frederick is in Italy attending the International College of Surgeons conference.

Dr. H. LaBranche Qualifies As Pediatrician Specialist

Weekly Sat. 12-29-51 p. 1

The American Academy of Pediatrics, a highly specialized group of physicians devoted to improving standards in the care and treatment of infants and children, recently notified Dr. Hernandez LaBranche of this city that he had successfully passed its Board Examination held in Chicago, Ill., on December 1, 1951. The Academy, which carefully weighs the merit, training and ability of physicians specializing in pediatrics before granting certification, thus elevated Dr. LaBranche to the select rank of Board Certified Pediatricians of which there are less than twenty-five Negroes in the entire United States.

19K

New Orleans, La.

Dr. LaBranche who opened his pediatric offices here in October, 1949, is at present a captain in the U. S. Army Medical Corps. He is stationed in the Army Hospital at Fort Leonardwood, Missouri, where he is top-ranking pediatrician on the post and directs the care and treatment of military dependents.

Weekly 12-29-51

Dr. LaBranche completed his elementary and high school education here in New Orleans and his pre-medical education at Dillard University. He received his M. D degree from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn., and completed an internship here at Flint-Goodridge Hospital. He did his specialty preparation in Chicago Ill., at Provident Hospital and at the Children's Memorial Hospital where he had the distinction of being the first full-time Negro resident.

Dr. LaBranche who plans to reopen his offices here at the completion of his present tour of duty is the only Board Certified Pediatrician in this southern area. At present he is on Christmas leave here in the [illegible] with his family [illegible] his resid[illegible] Allen St.

19k 1951

Missouri

St. Louis U. Gets Negro Instructor

19K

Argus mo

Dr. August T. Piper To Pediatrics Dept.

Fri. 3-16-51

A Negro instructor has been added to the staff of St. Louis university, it was learned this week. Father Foote, chairman of the Board of Regents of the university, reported the addition of Dr. August T. Piper, M.D., Pediatrician, to the Department of Pediatrics of the Medical School. Dr. Piper maintains offices at 4503a Easton avenue.

St. Louis, Mo

A native of St. Louis and a product of the St. Louis school, he received his undergraduate training and Bachelor of Science Degree from Lincoln University at Jefferson City. He took his Master's Degree at the University of Minnesota and in 1947 received the medical degree from Meharry Medical College. Internship and residency in Pediatrics was completed at Homer G. Phillips.

During the past year Dr. Piper was sent to the University of Colorado by the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis for a post-graduate course in poliomyelitis.

He is associated with Homer G. Phillips, St. Mary's Infirmary and Peoples hospitals. A member of the St. Louis Pediatrics Society, he is also associated with the City Health Department Clinics, the Grace Hill House Clinic and with the Board of Education as school physician.

DR. PIPER

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5 Named Fellows In College Of Physicians

Daily World

19K

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—Five Negro doctors, all outstanding in their respective fields, were named Fellows in the American College of Physicians, when the College held its 32nd annual convention in St. Louis recently.

Wed. 4-18-51

Those named were Dr. A. B. Henderson of Detroit; Dr. W. A. Younge, and Dr. H. J. Erwin, both of St Louis; Dr. Gerald Spencer of New York City, and Dr. John B. Johnson, professor of medicine, Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Atlanta Ga

19k 1951 Nebraska

Creighton U. Graduates 1st Negro Doctor

19K

OMAHA, Neb. (ANP)—At its 1951 graduation exercises, Creighton university graduated its first Negro from the school of Medicine. The youthful graduate is James B. Williams of Omaha.

Remaining in the Creighton medical school are seven other Negroes, including two newly admitted freshmen. They are:

Claude H. Organ, Denison, Tex., B. S. Xavier university, a senior; Warren Nash, Waterloo, Ia., Talladega, and Jasper Williams, Omaha, Tuskegee, juniors; Robert S. Hardin, New Orleans, Xaxier, and Casmir A. Murillo, Belize, British Honduras, sophomores, and Cornelius C. Welch, St. Louis, Creighton, and William Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas university, freshmen.

Welch was graduated from Creighton this year as top student is the college of pharmacy.

[illegible]
Sat 6-23-51
[illegible]

Graduates First Negro From Medical School

19K

OMAHA, Neb.—(ANP)— At its 1951 graduation exercises Creighton University graduates its first Negro from the School of Medicine. The youthful graduate is James B. Williams of Omaha.

Remaining in the Creighton Medical School are seven other Negroes, including two newly admitted freshmen. They are:

Claude H. Organ, Denison, Tex., B S., Xavier University, a senior; Warren Nash, Waterloo, Ia. Talladega, and Jasper Williams, Omaha, Tuskegee, juniors; Robert S. Hardin, New Orleans, Xavier, and Casmir A. Murillo, Belize, British Honduras, sophomores, and Cornelius C. Welch, St. Louis, Creighton, and William Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., Kansas University, freshmen.

Welch was graduated from Creighton this year as top student in the College of Pharmacy.

Daily World
[illegible] -51
Atlanta, Ga.

19k 1951

New York

To St. Albans

19K
NY

Afro-American

Dr. George I. Lythcott 2nd, has taken over the practice of the late Dr. David W. Utz, in St. Albans. He is 32 years of age, a Boston University School of Medicine graduate. He is a licentiate in the American Board of Pediatries. He is son of the late Dr. George I. Lythcott of Boston, is married and has four children. Dr. Utz died two months ago.

Dat 4-21-51

Baltimore

Congratulates First Medic

Amsterdam News
Sat. 4-14-51
New York

Photo by Campbell

NAMED INSURANCE EXAMINER: Carl Schorr, territory manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, congratulated Dr. Gerald Peltier on being named last week as a medical examiner for the company. Dr. Peltier is the first Negro medic to be named as an examiner for the company.

19K NY

Ten Physicians Of Race Now In Cancer Study

NEW YORK, N. Y. — American Cancer Society fellowships are now held by 10 Negro physicians, Dr. Charles S. Cameron, the society's medical and scientific director, reported in a communication to the Shriners.

Journal and Guide
Dat 7-7-51

The letter, to Dr. Raymond E. Jackson, head of the Shriners, recalled that organization's contribution of $15,000 to the society by the 1950 Shriners convention.

Norfolk

The Negro physicians holding clinical fellowships supported by the American Cancer Society, are located at the following medical institutions: two at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, two at Memorial Cancer Center in New York, one at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, two at Columbia University, and one at the University of Virginia Hospital in Richmond.

Va

Name 3 Negroes To Board Of N. Y. Cancer Committee

NEW YORK — For the first time in the history of the New York City Cancer Committee, three Negroes were elected to the board of directors, which sets the policy and does the over-all planning for the Cancer Committee. Announcement of their election was made this week by General John Reed Kilpatrick, president of the Committee. The New York City Cancer Committee is a division of the American Cancer Society.

19K

Daily
World
Jun. 3-51

The three are Mrs. Ethah R. Boutte, pharmacist; Dr. John E. Moseley, chief radiologist at Sydenham Hospital; and Dr. Louis T. Wright, surgical director of Harlem Hospital.

Mrs. Boutte received her training in pharmacy, science and art at Columbia University and studied at the University of Paris. She is a trained medical social worker having studied at the New York School of Social Work and the Post-Graduate Hospital, where she was medical social worker for twelve years. Mrs. Boutte is associated pharmacist to her husband, Dr. M. V. Boutte, proprietor of Boutte Apothecary in New York City. She was administrative secretary for the Harlem Division of the New York City Cancer Committee for your years and medical social consultant to the American Cancer Society for two and one-half years.

Atlanta
Ga.

Dr. Moseley is a graduate of Howard College and the medical school of the University of Chicago. He is a radiologist on the staffs of Mt. Sinai and Sydenham Hospitals and is a specialist in cancer prevention and detection. He is also a member of the New York State Tuberculosis Committee. Doctor Moseley is the first and only Negro member of the New York Roentgen Society.

Dr. Wright, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, is a fellow of the International College of Surgeons, the American College of Surgeons, and the American Medical Association. He is also chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Wright is also on the advisory council of the New York Department of Hospitals.

Negro Named New York Hospital Chief

NEW YORK—(A N P)—Dr. J. Clarence Chambers, Jr. who for 10 years was deputy medical superintendent of Harlem Hospital, has been appointed medical superintendent of James Ewing Hospital, the city hospital at the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases.

World

The announcement was made last week by Dr. James Marcus D. Kegel, Commissioner of Hospitals.

9-4-51

In his new post, Dr. Chambers will be administrative head of the 275-bed hospital, which was opened a year ago. He is the first Negro to reach this rank in the history of the Hospital Department.

Birmingham

Dr. Chambers is a graduate of Amherst college and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia university. He interned at Harlem hospital and later became admitting physician, then night administrator there before he was appointed deputy superintendent.

Battle Axe And Bread

Ithaca Doctor Rates Acclaim

Amsterdam

19K N.Y.

By LESTER B. GRANGER

News

The most distinguished Negro achievements seldom get the headlines—and frequently are not even well-known among Negro Americans themselves. For instance, I am as proud as the next fellow over the successes attained by a Percy Julian in the world of industrial chemical research, a Charles Drew in surgery or a Ralph Bunche or William Dean in international affairs. But I confess that I get a little tired when some enraptured white person goes into ecstasies over this or that single achievement, and shows absolutely no knowledge of the existence of any other Negro with even ordinary ability. This, as I sometimes tell them, is racial condescension carried to such an extreme that it is almost the reverse side of racial prejudice. To qualify as a liberal, it takes a good deal more than merely thinking that "Ralph Bunche is so-o-o wonderful!"

Mr Granger

Date 7-7-51

To illustrate my impatience with such "thrilled" ignoramuses, I sometimes cite the case of Dr. G. Alex Galvin of Ithaca, New York. So far as I know, Alex Galvin has never made the front page of a metropolitan daily—possibly not even big headlines of the Negro press. To those who are looking for distinguished achievement, however, he is big news. He is not news in Ithaca; he is taken for granted, and that's one of the biggest achievements of all. He has made good in such a quiet, solid way that his fellow-Ithacans never consider him at all, except as a leading and extremely valuable citizen. It doesn't occur to them to add, wonderingly, "And just think, he's colored!"

Dr. Galvin, at 45 years of age, is chief of the general practice section of the county hospital in this ivy-covered university town. He is also medical consultant to the county welfare department. He is the first Negro president of a county chapter of the American Academy of General Practice. He is a Kiwanian and a member of the local Chamber of Commerce. In other words, this youngish practitioner is so typical a "leading citizen" of his community that to the curiously distorted "typical," American point of view he is untypical.

19K

And none of this was achieved because he was the "representative" of a considerable racial constituency. In the regular Ithaca population of around 21 or 22,000 folks there aren't more than about 600 colored people. They are the usual small town residents; many of them make their living working for Cornell University, others in household service, a few in a small industries of the town. No one is very rich and very few are poverty-stricken. Just a small town such as you find in every state of the Union.

Wife Is Phd

Not the kind of town ordinarily recommended for a young Negro professional to make his start 14 years ago. Alex Galvin had studied at Howard and Virginia Seminary, then at Meharry Medical College. His wife had taught at Virginia State. They settled down to a quiet life of study and hard work. Corrine Galvin went on to Cornell and got her Phd. Alex continued to study as he practiced —during nine out of the past 14 years. Their daughter was born; his practice expanded. Dr. Galvin was more and more accepted as a professional who knew his business—his family, as a "credit" to their community.

So that was it. No fireworks, no testimonial dinners, no reporters waiting outside of consultation rooms, anxious to report on what Alex Galvin thinks of this or that subject of which he knows little. Just a good, solid success, achieved in typical American fashion, in a typical American town, among typical neighbors who are neither worse nor better than neighbors are apt to be.

And to meet G. Alex Galvin, general practioner extraordinary, prominent citizen of Ithaca, New York, will send no twitchy dowagers into ecstaies of shivering excitement .They won't come away drooling, "He's wonderful!" They will just remember that they met a physician who knows his business and lets you know that he knows it—like the typical physician—and who is highly respected by others like him. And that's the most distinguished achievement of all.

At Harlem Hospital

VD Cure Found by Race MD's

19K N.Y.

NEW YORK—Venereal disease today can be eradicated from the United States, and the world.

The scourge of mankind since the beginning of recorded history now can be cured as simply as taking a couple of aspirin tablets.

Courier

The discovery, just made public by a group of Harlem Hospital physicians under the direction of Dr. Louis T. Wright, director of surgery, is the result of the first basic studies to test the efficacy of the newest broad-range antibiotic, terramycin, in the treatment of one common and two less-known venereal diseases.

Date 7-21-51

Pittsburgh

It is the latest in the long and distinguished record of contributions by Negro medical scientists to the health and welfare of humanity.

Pa.

FCUR TESTS

Four clinical tests in all were conducted by the Harlem doctors. A fifth, conducted at the Medical College of Georgia, confirmed the findings of the New Yorkers.

It is expected that large-scale investigation of the treatment of syphillis, by the same antibiotic over an extended period, may produce satisfactory results.

In an exclusive interview with the Courier, Dr. Wright declared that the treatment also can be used as a preventative. Over the years, the saving in drugs and prolonged medical attention for military personnel will involve millions of dollars. Previous treatment required intramuscular injections of penicillin.

Dr. Wright Heads New Search For VD Cure

Defender

NEW YORK—Dr. Louis T. Wright is heading a group of five in special investigation and experimentation in the treatment of venereal disease patients at Harlem hospital with the new antibiotic (against tissue injury) drug, terramycin.

19K

Date 7-21-51

Last Wednesday, Dr. Wright reported that successful treatment has been achieved. He said that of 208 patients treated, a cure in about 194 or 92.6 per cent showed within 24 hours after terramycin treatment began.

Dr. Wright supervised a group of physicians at the hospital in a year-long investigation of terramycin in the treatment of gonorrhea and two lesser-known venereal diseases, lymphogranuloma venereum (venereal diseases, which attacks the lymph glands) and granuloma inguinale (venereal disease which attacks the tissues in the groin). Both of these are reported to be increasing in this country.

Chicago

Oral terramycin was used in treating 177 gonorrheal cases, 20 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum, and 11 cases of granuloma inguinale by Dr. Wright, Dr. Aaron Prigot, Dr. James C. DiLorenzo, Dr. James C. Whitaker and Dr. Milton Marmell.

The group reported no illness or ill effects were caused by the drug on the patient serious enough to discontinue the treatment and said it was of "special importance" that no injection is involved, and simplicity of oral administration lends itself to widespread use. More than 95 per cent received a "rapid and permanent" cure, which "is certainly as high as that obtained with penicillin injections," the doctors said.

The findings are being reported in several medical journals, and have been supported by investigation at the Medical College of Georgia.

Results with syphilis are still preliminary because it requires several years for the proper evaluation of the effects of a new drug on this disease, but preliminary reports last fall indicated terramycin has been "definitely effective" in the treatment of syphilis.

Dr. Metoyer Put on Hospital Staff

Afro-American

19K N.J.

NEWARK

Dr. Marie Metoyer, of 360 Pacific Ave., Jersey City. is one of 18 interns appointed at Newark City Hospital. The appointments were announced last Sunday by by Public Affairs Director Stephen J. Moran.

Dat. 4-7-51

The appointment marks the first for a colored physician as intern in the 50-year history of the hospital. It becomes effective July 1.

Dr. Metoyer is a graduate of St. Michael's High School, Jersey City, School of Education, in Jersey City. She will receive her M.D. Degree from Cornell University, Medical College ,in June.

Her hospital experience includes the following positions: assistant in Pathology at Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital, Jersey City, in 1945 and clinical clerk in the Jersey City Medical Center during 1948.

Baltimore

High Recommended

Dr. Metoyer was recommended very highly for appointment to the Department of Medical Education of the Newark City Hospital as an intern in this institution by the Dean of the Cornell University Medical College. She is married. Her father, Dr. Keith Madison, and her mother, Dr. Lena Edwards, are both practicing physicians in Jersey City.

Other Appointees

In addition to Dr. Metoyers, the other interns, schools and home towns are:

James D. Allan, Cornell U. Med College, Arlington; Jack Malkoff, Ohio State U. Med College, Youngstown, O.; Eugene Bogucki, N.Y. Medical College, Irvington; Morton Epstein, NYC Medical College, Newark Charles Tierney, NY Med College, New York

Michael T. Mahoney, NYU Medical College, Newark Eugene Tyrrell, NYU Medical College, Perth Amboy Joseph A. Guerra, Georgetown University, Jersey City Joseph V. Hayden, Georgetown University, Bayonne Carroll R. McCune, Georgetown University, E. Rutherford Alex Grossman, University of Texas, Galveston. Texas;

Richard H. Small, Jefferson Med. College, Passaic David Parker, Chicago Medical School, New York Jerrold Schwartz, Chicago Medical School, Miami, Fla. Israel Siegel, Chicago Medical School, Bayonne David R. Evans, Welsh School of medicine, Great Britain; Fausto M. Prezioso, University of Rome, Rome, Italy

Residents in Surgery

All internships are for one year.

In addition to these doctors, the following men will continue as Residents in Surgery:

James Barrett, Celestino Clemente, A. H. Islami, Nelson Manowitz, Robert Rich, Houshang Hakim.

The following Residents in Surgery have been accepted for appointment on July 1.

Samuel Stevens, Deal; Alfred E. Greenwald, Hackensack; Jack August, East Orange.

Dr. Leonard J. Rotundi will remain as Resident on Urology, Dr. Francis J. Vaccaro, as Resident on Radiology, and Drs. Milton Bronstein and Elliott Witkind, will remain as Sr. Residents on Medicine.

Drs. Lloyd Felmly, George P. Bisgeier, Michael Scoppetuolo, Saul O. Sobol, Joseph Puleo, Mario Stanislao, Gerolomo Catalino and Rlando Burelli, will remain on duty for a second year in the capacity of residents on various services.

Doctors George P. Bisgeier, Michael Scoppetuolo and Saul O. Sobol, are being considered for Residencies in Medicine, and Dr. Lloyd Felmly will alternate between Obstetrics and Gynecology. The remaining Interns will be General Practice rotating residents.

Dr. W. G. Alexander Aids Health Again

Amsterdam News

TRENTON—Dr. Walter G. Alexander, of Orange, was sworn in this Monday to succeed himself as a member of the Public Health Council of the New Jersey State Department of Health. The position carries no compensation.

Dr. Alexander was appointed to the former State Board of Health for a four year term in 1939 by Governor A. Harry Moore. He was reappointed in 1943 by Governor Charles E. Edison. He was vice-chairman of the Board in 1946-1947. In 1947, he was appointed by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll to a four year term on the Public Health Council, the length of terms being staggered at that time to establish ultimately an annual rotation in office with seven year terms.

Dat. 5-12-51

Virginian

Dr. Alexander practices medicine in Orange. He was born in Lynchburg, Virginia and located in Orange, N. J. in 1904.

In 1920, he was elected to the New Jersey House of Assembly, the first Negro to be elected a Member of the New Jersey Assembly. He was re-elected in 1921. He sponsored a bill to strengthen civil rights and another to require premarital examinations. In 1921, he acted as Speaker of the House of Assembly, the first time a Negro had acted in this capacity in any northern state.

Governor Moore named him a member of his special Committee on Health and Welfare, and for a time he was a special consultant to the State Department of Health.

In 1941, Governor Edison appointed him a member of an Advisory Committee on Negro Affairs.

DR. W. G. ALEXANDER

Camden, Bloomfield Mix High Faculties

Afro-American

Dat. 9-15-51

NEWARK

Teacher integration in New Jersey on the junior high school level goes up two notches this week with the beginning of the new school year.

In Camden, Mrs. Rebecca B. Butler of 437 Stevens St., has been assigned to the Veterans Memorial Junior High School which has an all-white student body.

Baltimore Md.

She was transferred by the Board of Education from the Coop- students are also white. She holds the B.A. and M.A. degrees.

First in Bloomfield

In Bloomfield, Mrs. Emmalyn Tappan of 151 E. 8th Ave., Roselle, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Junior High School here, the AFRO learned last week.

She will also teach library science to the 1500 pupils of all races and creeds.

Mrs. Tappan, who holds the M.A. degree from Columbia University and the B.A. degree from Howard University, thus becomes the first colored teacher to be employed on a full-time basis by the city.

She is the wife of Dr. Major Tappan of Roselle and daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Furlonge of Jersey City. The Tappans are parents of a son, Erie, 3.

Victory for Council

Credit for the appointment goes to the Bloomfield Council on Race Relations which has been fighting for such recognition for five years, through an educational campaign and personal contacts.

Bloomfield was once a stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan, and its influence is still strong in the area of equal opportunity for all citizens.

Before World War II colored people here were employed largely as domestics or laborers.

Gains Since War

After Pearl Harbor, many found jobs in local factories, with the telephone company, and as store clerks. A few were appointed as policemen and others became eligible as firemen.

In the field of public health, colored doctors were given courtesy privileges at Mountainside, St. Vincent's and Community Hospitals.

Press Raps Board

The Bloomfield Independent Press supported the Race Relations Council's fight for the employment of colored teachers in its issue of Sept. 28, 1950, when it said:

"The Board of Education is sponsoring an Institute of Human Relations for teachers and parents, and it seems to us that a very good way to demonstrate what may be learned in that course would be for the Board to follow it by appointing colored teachers to the school system."

The School Board appointed a colored teacher in 1949 at Berkeley School.

Follow-Up Successful

In 1947, the Superintendent assured the Council that the board would consider the appointment of colored teachers.

In 1950, officers of the Council renewed their plea to the board which pledged to heed it.

Officers of the Council which was organized 6½ years ago are:

The Rev. C. L. McGhee, president; Charles E. Morcan, vice-president; Mrs. Dorothy Vanderlippe, secretary; W. H. Redfern, treasurer; and Leo Fields, executive secretary.

19k 1951

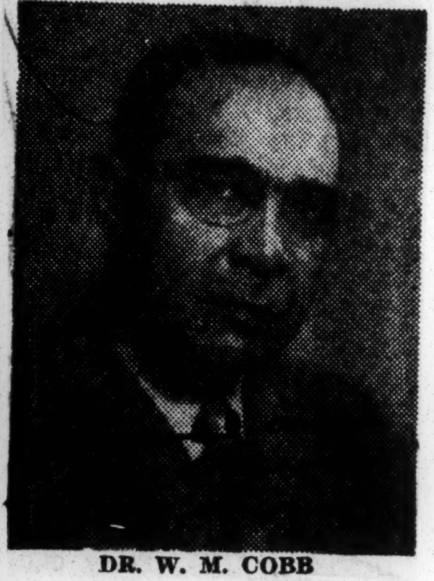
New Jersey

Dr. Montague Cobb Named To American Heart Board

Journal and Guide

19k

ATLANTIC CITY — Dr. W. Montague Cobb, a member of the staff of the Medical School of Howard University, and editor of the Journal of the National Medical Association, was elected to the board of directors of the American Heart Association at its Convention here this week.



DR. W. M. COBB

Dr. Louis N. Katz, white, director of cardiovascular research at the Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, was elected president of the association, which convened at the Haddon Hall Hotel.

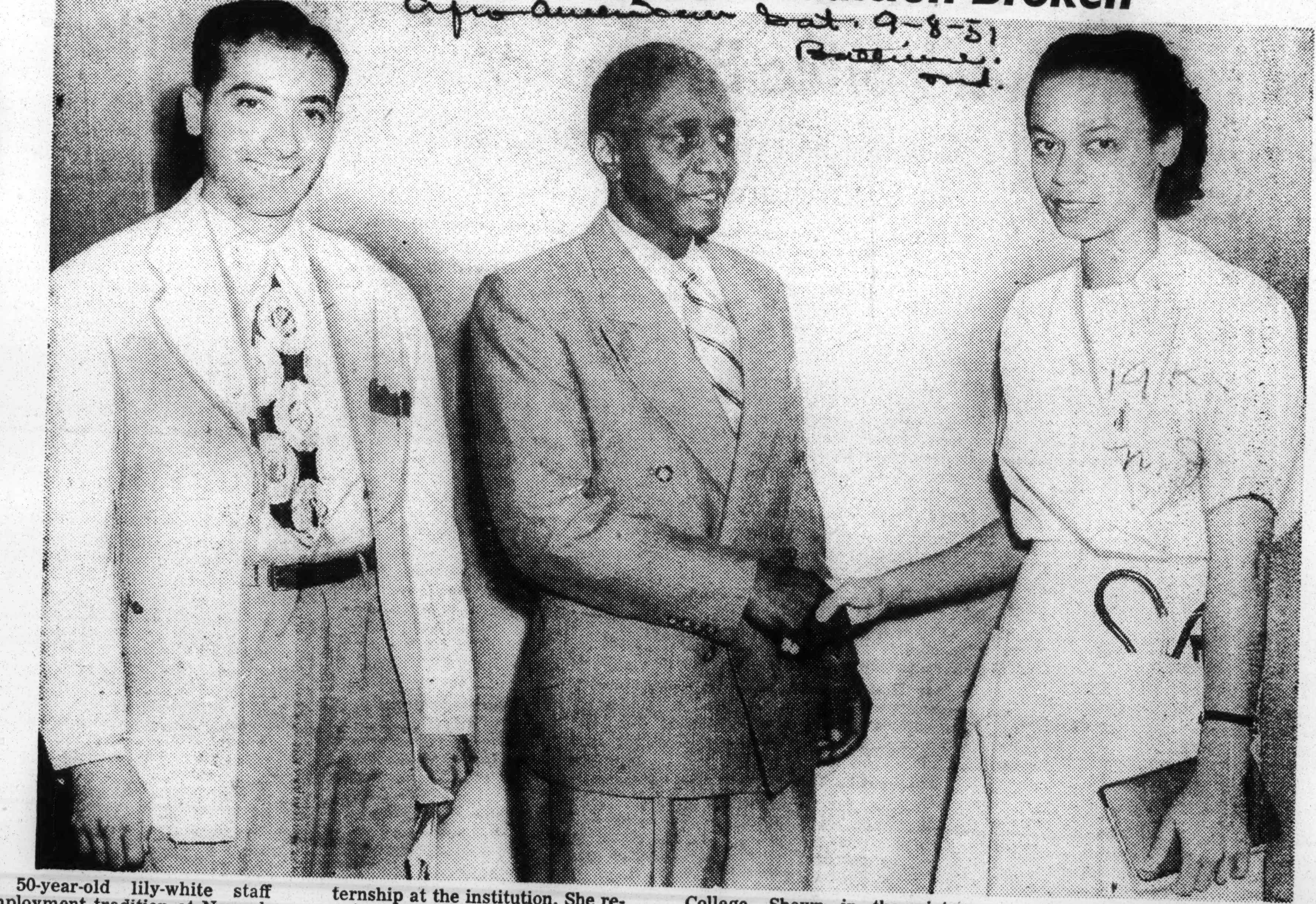
Dat. 7-7-51

DOCTOR COBB, who is also known for his research and interest in medical statistics concerning Negroes and in opening up opportunities for Negroes for medical training in medical schools and hospitals was elected to serve one term. The other District of Columbia representative elected to serve on the board is Mrs. Alben W. Barkley.

Norfolk, Va.

50-Year-Old Hospital Tradition Broken

Afro-American Dat. 9-8-51
Baltimore, Md.



19k
N.J.

A 50-year-old lily-white staff employment tradition at Newark City Hospital was broken recently when Dr. Marie Metoyer of Jersey City began a year's internship at the institution. She received her M.D. degree last June from Cornell University and was suggested for the Newark post by the dean of Cornell's Medical College. Shown in the picture left to right are Dr. Elliot Witkind, chief medical resident at the hospital; Silas Hogan, executive clerk to Director of Public Affairs Stephen J. Moran who made the appointment; and Dr. Metover.

Dr. Metoyer New Interne at Hospital

Afro American

Health Inspector,

Sat. 9-8-51

Ambulance Driver

Baltimore

Also Set Precedents

Md.

NEWARK

Integration in the Newark Health Department took a forward step recently when three new employees assumed their duties.

A 50-year-old lily-white staff employment tradition at City Hospital was broken when Dr. Marie Metoyer of Jersey City began an year's internship at the Newark center.

She received her M.D. degree last June from Cornell University and was recommended for the Newark post by the dean of Cornell's Medical College.

Dr. Metoyer was appointed to the hospital staff last March by Stephen J. Moran, director of public affairs.

Ambulance Driver

Another precedent set at the hospital was the employment of Ferdinand Jones as an ambulance driver, a job filled heretofore by white men.

Jones lives at 408-4 Oran Square, Weequahic Park. He was welcomed to the employees' staff by James Farmer, superintendent of the hospital.

Health Inspector

Tradition went by the board again with the appointment by Director Moran of Clarence Kay, 160 Pennsylvania Ave., Newark, as a health inspector assigned to the Department.

Mr. Kay, a World War II veteran, passed the State Health Department examinations and received one of the highest marks in the Civil Service tests for the post.

Took Specialized Course

A graduate of East Side High School, he completed a specialized training course in investigational and public health fields.

Mr. Kay is active in political and social circles. He is treasurer of the Greater Newark Citizens Committee headed by Silas L. Hogan, executive clerk to Director Moran.

The Sanitary Division of the Health Department is currently engaged in a slum clearance program.

19k 1951

North Carolina

Dr. Hampton First to Win Distinction

Afro-American

N.C.

19k

5-26-51

GREENSBORO — Dr. William Hampton, outstanding physician and civic leader, here and a native of New Jersey, this month won the distinction of being the first of his race ever to be elected a member of the local city council.

Dr. Hampton, running for a 2 year council term, polled fifth highest in a field of 13 candidates. A 38-year-old physician and surgeon, he has been a leader in interracial relationships ever since he began practice here 12 years ago.

In the election race, Dr. Hampton drew a heavy vote in the city's white precincts as well as in the colored ones, an indication of the high esteem in which he is held throughout the community.

Came Up Through Ranks

Winning a berth on the Greensboro City Council is a long step

DR. WILLIAM HAMPTON

up for Dr. Hampton, who can remember the days when he waite on tables, fired furnaces and worked as a day laborer.

A native of Englewood, N.J., Dr. Hampton attended public and high schools in that city. Later he was awarded an Englewood Rotary Club scholarship and attended Alfred University in New York, where he took a pre-medical course

To supplement his scholarship, he worked as laborer, handyman, waiter and janitor. He also found some time to play on the varsity football and cross-country teams.

Interned at Winston-Salem

Following graduation fro m Alfred, Hampton attended Meharry Medical School in Nashville, Tenn., and in 1938 spent his internship at the Kate Bitting Reynolds Hospital in Winston-Salem.

The next year, Dr. Hampton served as house physician at the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital in Greensboro. He later went into private practice as physician and surgeon.

His professional capabilities are attested to by the fact that at 38 years of age, Dr. Hampton is now secretary of the medical staff at Richardson Hospital.

Church Leader, Too

In civic and church affairs, Dr. Hampton is also a leader. At present, he is president of the Greensboro Men's Club, the Greensboro Citizens Association, a member of Phi Beta Sigma and chairman of the board of stewards of St. Matthew Methodist Church.

Dr. Hampton is married and has two children, Willehemina (Billy), 9, and William, (Bill, 3.

As to his election as Greensboro City Councilman, Dr. Hampton's reaction was one of extreme pleasure. He declared:

"I think it's wonderful that the citizens of Greensboro have elected me to the council.

"I think it's an indication that the people of this city want a bigger and better Greensboro and realize that they can get it only when all the citizens and groups in the city participate in its government."

19k 1951

North Carolina

DR. LEROY R. SWIFT, acting director of the student health service of North Carolina College, was certified at Durham recently to membership in the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

He is the first Negro medical man in the South to be admitted to the national organization.

19k 1951 Oklahoma Medical,Dental and Pharmacuetical Association

Dr. J. M. Littlepage Named President Of State Doctors

19K

Oklahoma City Lands 1952 Meeting

OKMULGEE. — Nintey doctors, dentists and pharmacists, delegates to the 43rd annual session of the Oklahoma Medical Dental and Pharmacuetical Association in 3-day session here last week, closed what many considered was the greatest session of the association, under the guidance of Dr. T. W. Harris, Tulsa.

5-19-51

In the closing session the delegates voted to hold the 44th meeting in Oklahoma City and named Dr. J. M. Littlepage, Oklahoma City, president for 1951, and Dr. C. Wesley Morgan, Oklahoma City, president-elect for 1952.

One of the most interesting addresses during the session was delivered by Dr. William K. Ishmael, McBride hospital, Oklahoma City, during which the eminent physician discussed the latest treatment in arthritis. The speaker was introduced by Dr. C. Morgan of Oklahoma City.

19K

The day sessions were held in the Franklin Chapel Methodist church and the clinics for the three professions were held in hospital No. 2, Dr. R. B. Taylor and Simpkins Drug Store. Aside from the scheduled program the delegates were extended many social courtesies for which Okmulgee is famous.

The following is the official roster of the convention when in convenes in Oklahoma City next May:

President, J. M. Littlepage, D. D. S., Oklahoma City; Vice President, J. A. Taylor, M. D., Muskogee; Pres.-Elect, C. W. Morgan, M. D., Oklahoma City; Vice Pres., O. H. Penney, M. D., Muskogee; General Secretary, W. B. Perry, M. D., Tulsa; Assistant Secretary, B. E. Thomas, Ph. G., Oklahoma City; Treasurer, W. S. Boyd, M. D., El Reno; Auditor, H. L. Muckberry, M. D., Muskogee; Historian, R .B. Taylor, D. D. S., Okmulgee; Parliamentarian, S. C. Thompson, M. D., Guthrie.

FIRST WOMAN IN SURGERY SOCIETY

Dr. Helen O. Dickens is the first Negro woman named a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the country's top surgical society. Chief of the obstetrics and gynecology department at Philadelphia's Mercy-Douglas Hospital, she earned her medical degree in 1945 while working on a Rosenwald Foundation grant at the University of Pennsylvania. A former resident at Chicago's Provident and New York's Harlem hospitals, she has an extensive medical background.

EBONY Vol. 6:NO.6
April,1951. p.5

DR. HELEN DICKENS, of Philadelphia, last week became the first Negro women to be selected as a certified fellow of the International College of Surgeons.

Honored For 50 Years Of Service

19K

Afro American 12-8-51

Dr. Arthur T. Boyer (right) receives a citation of merit for 50 years of service as a physician. Award was made during a dinner at the Philadelphia Medical Society Building. Presentation was by Dr. Gilson C. Engle. The honoree's daughter, Mrs. Louise B. Bainsley, looks on. Twenty other physicians were honored.

Physician 50 Years, Dr. A. T. Boyer Cited

Afro-American Sat, 12-8-51

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Arthur T. Boyer, 2513 W. Oxford St., was honored by the Philadelphia County Medical Society for his 50 years of medical practice at a dinner meeting last Wednesday night.

19K

When the Douglass Hospital was in existence, he was affiliated on the medical staff. After the merger he served on the staff of the Mercy-Douglass Hospital. He is still an emeritus member and consultant for the 50th and Woodland Ave. institution.

Dr. Boyer, a modest, retiring man, is married. He and his wife Mary, have twin daughters, Mrs Louise B. Brinkley and Miss Sally Boyer. Baltimore

Trustee for 40 Years

2nd

He was a member of the trustee board of First African Presbyterian Church, 18th and Christian Sts., for over 40 years. He holds membership in Alpha Boule, a medical organization, being the fifth member accepted in that body.

Magazine Section

His specialty is disease of the eye. At Polyclinic Hospital, he came under the tutelage of Drs. Howard Hansel and Wendell Reber, faculty members of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

When interviewed, Dr. Boyer stated it would be difficult to say, on the spur of the moment, what aspects of his practice have been the most enjoyable during his active 50 years.

He advocates a smooth life, devoid of conflicts.

19k 1951 Texas

Alumni Survey

Class Finds It Pays to Go To Harvard

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

Post

6-24-51

DR. MILDRED F. JEFFERSON, 24, is the first Negro woman to be graduated from the Harvard Medical School. She is the daughter of Army Capt. and Mrs. Millard F. Jefferson of Boston. Women have been admitted to Harvard Medical School only since 1945

19K
Dallas
Texas

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Morning News

HARVARD MEDICAL GRADUATE

Dr. Mildred Fay Jefferson, 24, holds the distinction of being the first Negro woman to ~~be graduated~~ from the Harvard Med~~ical School at~~ Boston, Mass. She is the daughter of Army Capt. and Mrs. Millard F. Jefferson of Boston. Dr. Jefferson was born in Pittsburg, Texas, and got her early schooling in Carthage, Texas. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Texas College at Tyler and her Master of Science degree from Tufts College at the age of twenty. Women have been admitted to Harvard Medical School only since 1945.

D 6-24-51

Peninsula Doctors Honor Dr. Charles Waldo Scott

Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.—The Peninsula Medical Dental and Pharmaceutical Society honored Dr. C. Waldo Scott with a banquet at the Hampton Community Center on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27.

The group honored Dr. Scott in recognition of his election to Fellowship in the American College of Surgeons at the convocation of that organization in San Francisco, Calif. on Nov. 9.

To the 60 guests present, Dr. Anderson T. Scott, acting as master of ceremonies, gave a resume of the educational and professional background of the honoree.

Sat. 12-8-51

W. HALE THOMPSON, Newport News lawyer, and Dr. E. Nelson Palmer, professor of sociology, Hampton Institute, traced from his youth the inherent humane qualities of the honored guest that are basically responsible for his success.

Dr. A. B. Harrison, of Franklin, Va., secretary of the Old Dominion Medical Society, brought greetings from that organization. Dr. H. P. Hargraves and Dr. W. S. Hart spoke, respectively, for the pharmacists and dentists of the Peninsula. Mrs. C. C. Smith extended congratulations for the Ladies Auxiliary of the Peninsula Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society.

Norfolk, Va.

P. 6

* * *

A PRESENTATION of an inscribed plaque citing Dr. Scott's achievements was made by Dr. E. C. Downing, president of the staff of Whittaker Memorial Hospital. J. Alexander Williams presented of trustees of Whittaker Memorial an engraved sterling silver cigarette case on behalf of the board Hospital.

In the acknowledgement of the congratulations and presentations, Dr. Scott gave credit to the many individuals who were responsible for his success. He mentioned the background relative to the admission of Negroes into the College of Surgeons, with due credit to such persons as the late Dr. Charles R. Drew and others.

* * *

HE SAID, further, that this year there were twelve initiates as fellows in the college. These were: Drs. William Freeman, Myra Logan, Arthur Logan and Lyndon Hill, all of New York City; Dr. Daniel Taylor, of Philadelphia; Dr. Joseph M. Walker, Jr., of Winston - Salem, N. C.; Drs. Horace Dwiggins and Joseph Berry of the Veterans Administration Hospital, of Tuskegee; Dr. Phillip Williams, of Chicago; Dr. Fitzroy Younge, of Oakland, Cal., and posthumously Dr. Charles R. Drew.

This brings to 53 the total number of Negro fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Scott received his B. S. degree with honors from Howard University in 1936 and his M. S. degree the following year. He graduated from the Medical School of the University of Michigan in 1941, also with honors.

Following this were internship and residency in surgery at the Cleveland City Hospital from 1941 to 1944. He then went to Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C. where he was resident in thoracic surgery for two years, and instructor in general surgery for the succeeding two years.

He was made a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery in 1948. He is a member of the Peninsula Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, Old Dominion Medical Society, Rappanhanock Medical Society, National Medical Association, American Trudeau Society, and an honorary member of the John H. Hale Surgical Society of the Carolinas. He is also a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

His father was the late Dr. C. Waldo Scott, of Newport News, and his mother is Mrs. Eva Price Gatling, also of Newport News. Mrs. Scott is the former Mae Hamline of Raleigh, N. C. There are there sons: Charles Waldo, Jr., Robert C., and Jon L. Scott.

19k 1951 Virginia

Famed Physician Observes Fifty-first Anniversary

Pa.

By FRED McCOY

DR. EDWARD T. CONNER, a famed Virginia physician, three-fourths of whose patients are white, observed his fifty-first anniversary in medicine July 22, at Clifton Forge, Virginia.

The wiry little 81-year-old practitioner has delivered 4,962 babies since he came to Clifton Forge fresh from Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D. C., in July, 1900. Included in the deliveries were twenty-three sets of twins and four sets of triplets.

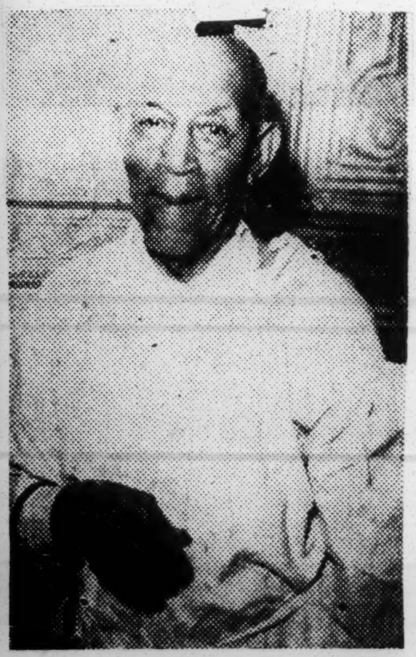
Courier

Although he attended confinements under conditions that would be a nightmare to modern hygienic doctors, he has lost only thirteen babies and not a single mother in his long service as an obstetrician.

Date 9-29-51

Chasing the stork was only one part of his practice. For six years he was the anesthetist at the local hospital along with making calls in four counties. He made his calls in a buggy or on horseback. In the early days he pulled teeth, comforted the worried and performed operations on the kitchen table, on the floor and even under trees.

Pittsburgh



DR. EDWARD T. CONNER

The beloved physician keeps meticulous records and has a vivid memory. He can recall all the details of a case dozens of years ago and can tell to the cent how much is owed him in outstanding accounts. The latter would be a good-sized fortune if ever paid. Much of it was registered back in the days when he charged 50 cents for office calls and $10 for confinement cases.

His proudest possession is a gold loving cup presented to him at the 150th annual banquet of the Virginia Medical Association. It was given him in recognition of his fifty years of outstanding practice of medicine.

19K

Courier

Sat. 2.3-51

Pittsburgh Pa.

Medic Dies—

Funeral services were held recently in Welch, W. Va., for the late Dr. Margo L. T. Capehart, West Virginia State College and Meharry Medical School graduate, following her death in a Bluefield hospital. She was assistant superintendent at Welch Emergency Hospital.

19 L 1951

Socialized Medicine

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE NO LONGER A THREAT, MEDICAL LEADER SAYS

Commercial

AMA President Says Group Will Continue With Its 15-Point Program

Appeal

HAS SPENT $4,000,000

Memphis

One Of Obectives Is To Promote Voluntary Health Insurance—Emphasis On Good 'Family Doctors'

Tues. 6-12-51

By The United Press

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 11.—Dr. Elmer L. Henderson, president of the American Medical Association, said Monday that "threat of socialized medicine is now dispelled, at least temporarily," and that the AMA would continue a 15-point program to maintain the health of the American people.

Dr. Henderson, Louisville, Ky., told the House of Delegates of the Association at its annual meeting that the national education campaign which was begun three years ago would be "terminated at the end of this year."

19 L

Moved A Long Way

Since 1949, the AMA, which represents about 147,000 doctors, has spent $4,000,000 combating the efforts of the Truman Administration to enact a compulsory health insurance plan.

"As of now," Dr. Henderson told the delegates, "we have defeated the efforts to socialize medicine through the enactment of compulsory health insurance, and we have moved a long way toward the ultimate goal of proving that voluntary methods can solve American medical care problems."

He listed 15 objectives of the association "to promote national health through scientific activities, to foster and maintain high standards of medical practice, and to solve health problems in a manner most cnoductive to the public welfare."

They included:

1. Aid to medical education by raising funds from physicians, medical organizations and others in the field of medicine.
2. Co-operation with other professional groups to meet the problems of hospital standardization.

For Voluntary Plan

3. Promotion and development of voluntary health insurance.
4. Establishment and effective use of Grievance Committee to iron out misunderstandings between physicians and patients.
5. Encouragement and aid in the establishment of night and emergency call systems, to assume 24-hour medical service in communities.
6. Development and operation of community health councils to solve health problems and improve local health facilities.
7. Assurance of an adequiate supply of properly trained physicans.
8. Encouragement and promotion of increased interest in general practice and greater emphasis on the training of good family doctors.
9. Expansion of scientific activities which make the AMA the focal point of American health progress.
10. Keeping doctors informed of the latest medical advances through publication of scientific journals.

Must Reduce Hazards

11. Working with employers and employes to reduce health hazards in industry.
12. Solution of health and medical care problems in rural areas.
13. Closer relationships between medical affairs and Federal activities.
14. Co-operation between the Federal Government, armed forces and other agencies to assure a proper supply of doctors for national defense and security.
15. Participation in the international activities of the world medical association.

19m 1951

General

T. B. Death Among Negroes Still Very High

19m

Daily World

CINCINNATI—(ANP)— The tuberculosis death rate among Negro adults currently is about three times that of whites, according to a report made by Dr. Joseph Aronson to the 47th annual convention of the National Tuberculosis Association meeting here last week.

Jun. 3, 51

Dr. Aronson is professor of bacteriology at the Nehry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia.

His report added, however, that the native resistance to the disease in infancy is about the same in both races. His findings were taken from a study on the influence of race and age in the development of tuberculosis.

Atlanta, Ga.

19m

19m 1951

National Tuberculosis Association

Dr. Payne Elected Vice President Of T B Group

World Am. 6-1-51

CINCINNATI, O. — (ANP) — Dr. Howard M. Payne of Howard university last week was elected a vice president of the National Tuberculosis association.

The balloting was taken at the 47th annual meeting of the association at the Netherlands Plaza hotel. Dr. Alton S. Pope of Newtonville, Mass., took office as president, and Dr. Sidney J. Shipman of San Francisco was named president-elect to take office next year.

Dr. Payne, 43, a graduate of Howard, for years has been recognized as a tuberculosis expert. He h a s limited his work to this field since 1937. In this field he has been s visiting physician to the D. C. Health department chest clinics, instructor in tuberculosis at Howard, and chief physician for tuberculosis at Freedmen's hospital annex since 1941.

Birmingham

Ala

He is certified in chronic pulmonary diseases by the American Board of Internal Medicine and a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners. With the National Tuberculosis association he has been a member of the board of directors in the past.

He is the author of numerous pamphlets and learned articles in the field of tuberculosis. Doctor Payne is a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

A resident of Washington, D. C. he is married to the former Kern Blackburn of the same city. They have two children, Howard Jr. and William B.

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500 Social Workers Attend TB Institute

NEW YORK — An institute for 500 Welfare Department social workers on the problem of tuberculosis was held at the Harlem YMCA, 179 W. 137 St., Tuesday 'he. .vbgk- vbgk cmf vbg bbz and Wednesday, April 17 and 18, arranged jointly by the NYC Departments of Welfare and Health and the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association.

19m

The workers attending the Institute were drawn from two of the welfare centers which serve the Harlem area. The Institute was opened by Henry L. McCarthy, NYC welfare commissioner, who said that the compelling argument for reducing the TB rate is not just a saving of money, but giving to all the people a chance to live a full life.

Afro-

Dr. S. Aubrey Gittens, chief of the chest service of Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Neville S. Whitman, in charge of the Upper Harlem Chest Clinic, Spoke on "The Medical Aspects of Tuberculosis," with Dr. Arthur Robins, director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the Department of Health, discussing "Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis."

Dat. 6-9-'51

Statistician Speaks

Anthony Lowell, statistician of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, spoke on "Tuberculosis as a Major Health Problem in Harlem."

Dr. Anthony A. Mira, director of Medical Care of the Department of Welfare, talked on the "Cost of Tuberculosis."

Miss Lillian Richards, director of social service of Lincoln Hospital, discussed "The Role of the Social Worker in Tuberculosis Control," and Miss Irma Minges, director of rehabilitation of the New York TB and Health Association, "Rehabilitation of the Tuberculosis Patient," while "Nutrition as a Factor" was covered by Mrs. Joyce Turner, nutrition consultant of the Harlem TB Health Committee.

Miss Harriet Pickens of the Tuberculosis and Health Association, along with Dr. S. Catherine Magee of the Department of Health, and Mrs. Aminda Wilkins of the Department of Welfare, chaired the sessions. Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Social Security Administrator, and Mrs. Ruth Logan Roberts, member of the State Board of Social Welfare, were present at the first session.

19m 1951

Ohio

White, Negro Infants' T.B. Resistance Same

Courier Journal

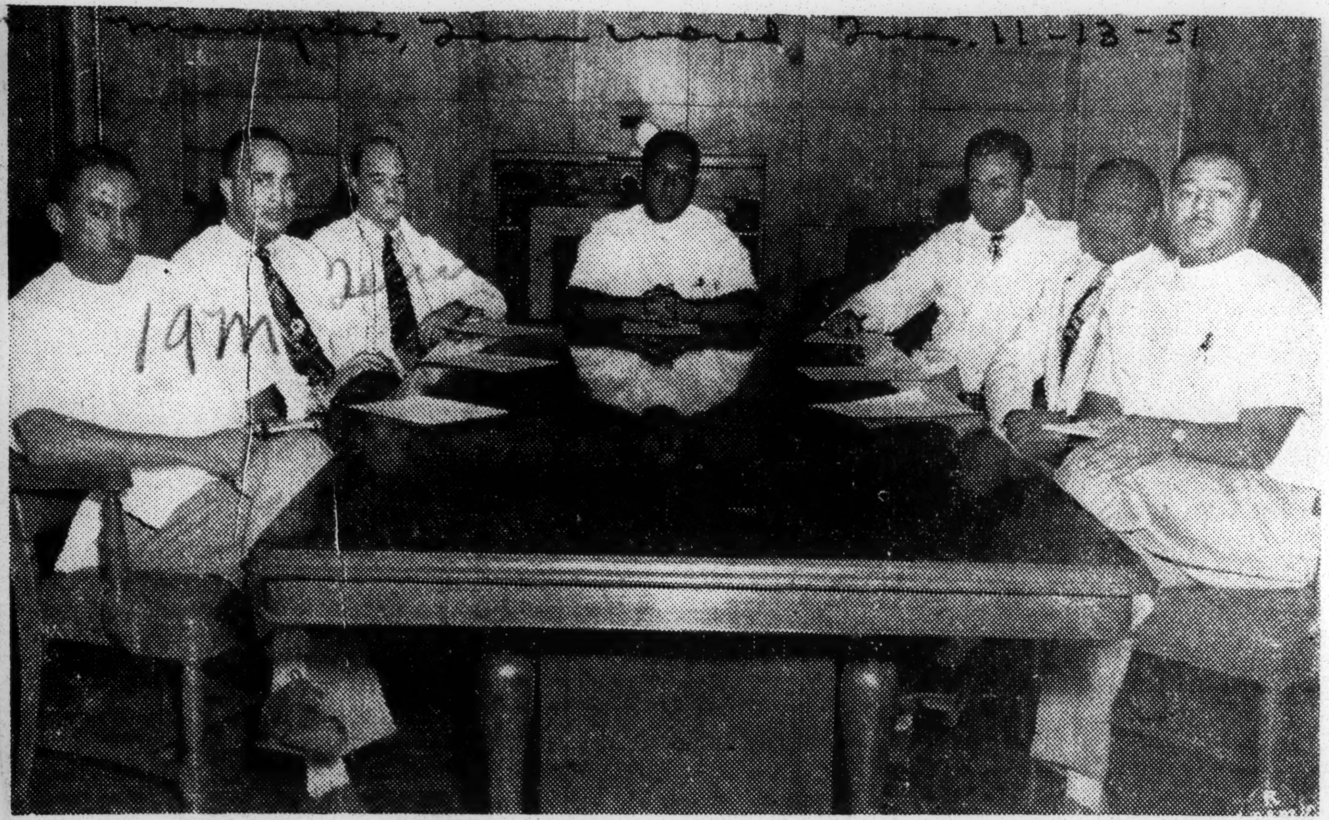
Cincinnati, May 16 (AP)—Negroes have a tuberculosis death rate that is three times greater than whites, but the native resistance to the disease in infancy is approximately the same in the two races.

5-17-51

That was reported today to the National Tuberculosis Association by Dr. Joseph Aronson, professor of bacteriology at the Henry Phipps Institute in Philadelphia.

Louisville, Ky.

19m 1951 Tennessee



Memphis, Tenn. World, Tues. 11-13-51

19m

IN THE OAK-PANELED CONFERENCE ROOM of the West Tennessee Tuberculosis Hospital, these senior medical students from Meharry discuss their findings in their intensive study of tuberculosis. They are, from left, Estel Strawn, Wesley Slocum, J. H. Smith, V. W. Rollins, George Shelton, LeMon Smith and Rodger Taylor.—(Photo by Williams).